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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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Agricultural.

Success in the Dairy Business.

The French minister of agriculture has recently sent a special commission to make an inquiry into the cause of the great increase in sales in England of the dairy prodnets of Denmark, an increase which has been accompanied by a very material falling off in the English sales of French dairy prodnets. In the last ten years Denmark has increased her sales of dairy products in the English market from, approximately, \$40,000,000 a year to \$60,000,000 a year, while during the same time the dairy products of France into England have fallen off between thirty and forty per cent. The French commissioner evidently made a careful study of the subject in northern France, in Denmark and in England, and the conclusions which he reaches are of great value to all of those interested in supplying dairy products to either a home or a foreign market. It seems from the report that the Danish success and the French failure are due to the fact that the commodities of the former are of a high grade of excellence and can always be depended upon, while those of the latter are sometimes good and sometimes the reverse. with no regularity in quality that can be a relish for them between meals.

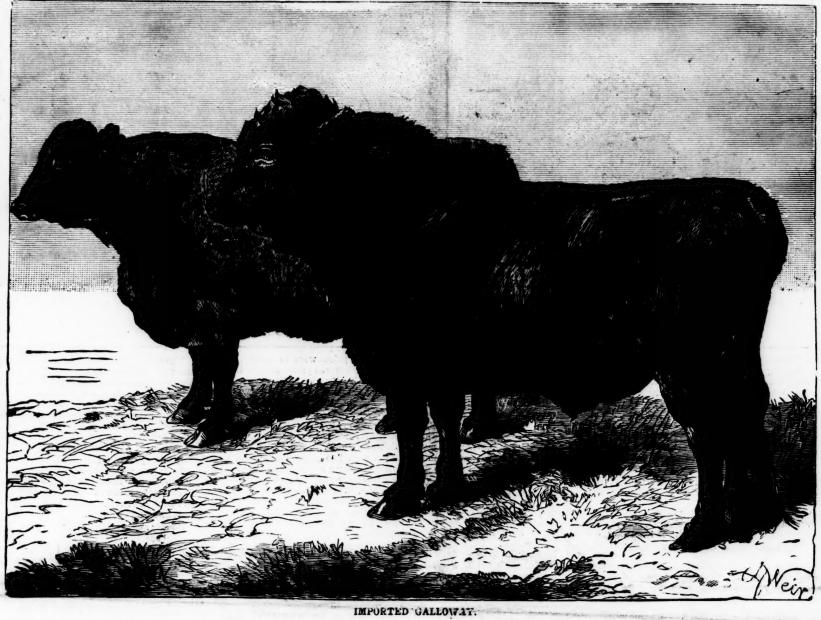
production, and hence their dairy establish- "plenty of lemon to make him sour and ments are models of care and neatness. In plenty of sugar to make him sweet." is a private mark put on each egg, which sweet" will not give the rich flavor that centre. allows the Danish exporter, when complaints are made by the English mer- risk of being mobbed or condemned by the who intend to introduce their goods in these ticular farmer, who has to bear the loss of acknowledge is the most popular in our are, in the first place, neat and attractive in thing to operate with. Take the young that she cannot get at it to kill it, as she very any inferior product which he may have markets, we assert that we think a well- appearance, and that the butter or cheese be thing under the left arm, holding the testi- certainly would if it were not surrounded sold. Again, the uniformity of production has been closely attended to, so that the butter of a particular maker is always of the same standard. The Danish shippers berry short cake, and a blueberry cake, ment of Agriculture has established agenhave perfected the system of making ship- moderately well sweetened, and made from cies in the principal cities and we will look ments under artificially cold conditions, ripe blueberries, and spread with good Jer- for results. The natives are slow to grasp thus insuring the arrival of their wares in sey butter, while it is warm, is better than anything new and those who desire to make In these various particulars the French cient. The same care and cleanliness were pain made us express a different opinion. our own. not evinced in the dairy buildings. There was no uniformity in the standard of proin consequence of the absence of artificial refrigeration the products arrived in the English market in poor condition. The French agriculturists have the advanover the Danish, afforded by their lative nearness to the English market, this advantage has been much more than set by the superior skill which the Danes we shown. This is an experience which hight be studied with great advantage by the dairy farmers of this country, even by eat centres of population.

Our Choice of Fruits.

come years ago some one said that "probuit than the strawberry, but doubtless he as can foreigners. ver did." Since that time we think the ries that we have picked growing in the

has they were fifty years ago. However, there is no accounting for re than six feet high, or from the running or low bush, sometimes called "strawberry" meberries, were richer flavored than any

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 15 1901



This French investigator found that the those of the United States. They have favorites when it has been ripened well on consumers of perfect cleanliness and honest the Frenchman wanted his lemonade made,

some of our native berries have, and at the chant, to bring home the fault to the par- growers or lovers of that fruit, which we two islands be particular that their packages ripened blackberry, dewberry or blackcap always of the same standard or quality. raspberry is better than the strawberry, a Nothing will hurt a growing trade more blueberry pie better than the best straw- than a fluctuation product. The Departsey butter, while it is warm, is better than anything new and those who desire to make the English market under good conditions. any cake that we ever tasted from the bakery or confectioner's shop, and if condemned both money and patience in doing so. mmissioner found that the Norman to martyrdom for this expression of opin- do not desire to imitate the foreign goods,

Rico.

Mr. R. A. Pearson, the assistant chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, was a passenger on the transport McPherson, recently returned from Cuba. Mr. Pearson has been absent for nearly three months on an expedition of invasion on the dairy markets of Cuba and Porto Rico.

"I had hardly expected to see newspaper men so soon," he said, " for I had fully inse whose business it is to supply the tended giving to the dairy interests of the country the result of my trip, through my report to Secretary Wilson. However, I will say that from my observations, I fully believe the American dairymen can as well the Almighty might have made a better supply the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico today is in choice clips of wool to be held

rawberry has been much overrated as a those islands eat but little butter and that is than any other commodity,—a condition that it. The one who said that could not have of an inferior quality, but they consume the strawberries now for sale in our great quantities of cheese In regard to rkets, or he would not have made such a this latter article the tanned islanders are in one hundred days by the right sort of and prevent them from feeding. Sometimes ement. Nor do we think he would have good judges and are sometimes critical in

in the shade where they had opportunity ests in a very crude and old-time condition. get fully ripe before we picked them, or Milk is delivered to the homes right at the of no greater value per pound than the e that the army of the Potomac reveled door by the cow, which is followed by her larger and younger one. when at Warrenton, Va., or near War- calf. She is milked, and the warm milk, un-Mountain. That their flavor was due to the healthy appetite of the boy or the distribution of the control of th soldier on scanty rations we proved a the last milk of the cow, for it is given to the the snow retired to its summer quarters in blow tobacco smoke into the sheep's noses, which paralyzed the worms, and then the wyears ago, when we found some of those milked but once a day, a method which is not hurry the lambing time, lest a belated which is not hurry the lambing time, lest a belated snuff. The violent sneezing due by it caused stes, and we may be wrong in thinking American butter or cheese in this island, have his lambs coming until the weather is cult if not impossible to reach, and they at the swamp blueberries that we picked while on the other hand Holland, Denmark, Beech Hill fifty years ago, from bushes Italy and even little Switzerland supply the milk-making food to supply the tender little pasturing, and—immediately boring into the authorities in practical bee culture, tells this fine rolling valley contracts, with rock market with cheese. The inhabitants make things. but little cheese, and that only the plain cottage cheese and green curd. Ice is very is not that too many men are going into the which form they remain for a few weeks, possible, and the weak colonies are shut on general travel have been made through rock

of the running blackberry, now called the war of the dealers are agents for certain lunch-counter, but properly belong to the way of the dealers are agents for certain lunch-counter, but properly belong to the trouble occurring from this pest. The irria distinct waste if there is any possible way dewberry, we have not seen any in the mar- brands, and consequently do not desire to soap kettle. One has only to take a run trouble occurring from this pest. Danish farmers of the present generation yes better educated, both in general and respecially in whatever concerns their own life and work, than any other agricultural life and work and consequently do not desire to soap kettle. One has only to take a run thouse occurring from this pest. The life and some of the method through the big stock yards to see why many that that may be a result of of our American people do not like mutton. Occurs only at the time when they are about to leave the sheep, and for a few hours or the farmer is too stupid to see that his best plan is to raise more cattle to eat the stalks, heads of negroes or on horses and mules, ensures safety from various disasters. To pack-saddle fashion. The small dealers boil have a sheep fly blown is tantamount to the learned the great value in the eyes of the the vines, though it needs to be served as the milk immediately they receive it, and loss of that sheep,—unless it is always sometimes they boil it two or three times under the eye of a watchful shepherd. during the day. Ice is a little cheaper here. There are times when the sheep cannot be out a swarm, one listening at the hive can there are other crops which could be raised than in Porto Rico, and the only refrigeration kept in just the right condition for perfect usually hear a sharp peeping, not altogether the matter of eggs the system has been car- While the Southern strawberry is in our is at Havana, and then only at the breweries, safety. This operation, as that of castra- unlike that of a lost chicken, but much less ried to such a degree of exactness that there market, even "plenty of sugar to make him which are situated far from the business

"I would recommend that our dairymen money there should be willing to expend

"As regards the packing of the butter and duction, and it frequently happened that The Dairy Markets in Cuba and Porto cheese. First see that they are packed in , attractive and neat packages. Fancy butter, of which there is a limited saie, should be in sealed tins, while the other should be in insulated tubs, to prevent penetration of heat. The cheese should be packed in tins or ventilated boxes.

"Taking all in all I feel very much enas good quality of dairy products as the foreign countries, and I feel certain in saying that it will not be many years before we and Porto Rico." GUY E. MITCHELL.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

The best investment a man can make for twelve months. Wool is considerably "At the present time the people of both below essential value, and relatively lower cannot long continue.

When a ninety-pound lamb may be made dit if he had tasted the high-bush black-ries that we have picked growing in the

each operation.

how they suffer by their moping and young queen and any other queen cells they farmers and shippers were seriously deficient. The same care and cleanliness were

to martyrdom for this expression of opindo not desire to imitate the foreign goods, humped-up manner. The ticks, in pursuit can find if they do not wish another swarm,
of their special industry, change their It is easily detected by one whose hearing is method of business at shearing time and keen enough, for it bears about the same move on to the lambs, and these tender relation to the ordinary hum of the colony things suffer severely in consequence. It as the shrill notes of the bugle do to the should be made a special matter to dip the roar of the battlefield. lambs as a security against the destructive vermin. Any of the common dips will prevent mischief which otherwise by neglect ful, and consequently good, shepherds make couraged from my trip. We can deliver just as good quality of dairy products as the included as soon as shearing is over and in included, as soon as shearing is over, and in have established a good dairy trade in Cuba the flock-should be the household motto painted up conspicuously about the shep-herd's homestead, and in his house even, so that the mind may get a crook in it in this direction, which will always lead to thought and timely action-the only safety. A crook is always getting a good hold of things, and so a man may very wisely be a crook in his business if the bent is the right way.

The warm weather starts the bot fly grub into business. This parasite rarely does much harm more than to worry the sheep breeding and feeding, it seems like a waste it causes blood to flow from the nostrils, but so far there has been no proof that it is dangerous to life or even thrift of the sheep. months in making a 65-pound market lamb An excellent remedy for it is fine Scotch snuff, blown into the nostrils by means of a quill or small paper roll. The violent sneez-Early lambs are the bane of the inexperi- ing causes the worms to be discharged. The warm and genial, and the ewes have some escape from the sheep while these are The great trouble with the mutton market twenty-four hours they change to a pupa, in the year. He looks them over as early as seven railroad tracks and the highway for which that while the red raspberry has a pound or \$40 per ton. The natives know in the flavor when well ripened, it is not equal to the least of the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the per capital to the eighty miles are shown to the shown to the shown to the per capital to the early lamb business, for that never has and and later in the summer they fly about and as few combines are shown to the blackcap, in that while we could eat the red raspberry every morning, we could eat the blackcap and butter. Most of the previous generation. Stores enough to last them until warm ing, with some very line previous generation. Stores enough to last them until warm ing, with some very line previous generation. Stores enough to last them until warm ing, with some very line previous generation. Then by reversing the sheeps' noses smeared with a weather comes. Then by reversing the sheeps' noses smeared with a weather comes. Then by reversing the sheeps' noses smeared with a weather comes. Then by reversing the sheeps' noses smeared with a weather comes. Then by reversing the sheeps' noses smeared with a some American cheese and butter. Most of the country, but is easily the condition of the previous generation.

quantity of the latter comes from Denmark. that are not fit for the table of a ten-cent but practically that is useless trouble. There that is not put to its best and highest

Bees and Honey.

When the colony is getting ready to send tion, is best done when the lambs are a in volume and perhaps more shrill, cermonth old. They are then stout enough to tainly more rapidly repeated. This is said withstand the slight pain of the operation, to be the angry note of the queen when she and so young that the pain is no detriment. finds that there is another queen living in A pair of shears or toe nippers is the best the hive, and guarded by the workers so cles in the left hand and clip off the whole by a body guard. What reason any one has bag with its contents. Smear some fresh for the assertion that these are notes of pine tar over the wound and the thing is angry passion, instead of calls to rally a done. With one to hand up the lambs or certain number of her followers to prepare to hold them half a minute is sufficient for to depart with her from the presence of her newly-hatched rival, we do not know, but The hateful tick is now putting in his the fact remains that many are guided by work on the lambs. The little things show this sound to hunt out and destroy the

G. M. Doolittle tells in the Bee Journal of being called upon to pay tribute in honey to build it up and make a good living from it may stop growth and check the progress of neighbors who found that the blossoms upon the whole flock very seriously. Some care some of their crops were being visited man not to be overlooked in this age of by his bees, one man going so far as to acres he owned nearly covered with Canada Prevention is the best cure for all the ills of thistles. Certainly the rent was not an exthere should have been a fine of \$100 per acre put on him for allowing the thistles to grow and bloom and go to seed there. He has been able to convince most of those who complain that the bees are helping in the development of fruit, and has not yet paid damages, but he says he hears of such claims being made every year. We do not doubt that many beekeepers would be willing to repay in honey any neighbor who would take the trouble to sow white clover or a railroad stations. field of buckwheat as pasture for the bees, but when the neighbor grows those or other crops for his own purposes and profits, it would be equally just and equitable that he should pay the beekeeper for the services of Milk producing and hay for m the little workers, who distribute the pollen the great and predominent efforts of the fect the crop. Some of the early settlers have left to perthat there were many crops that they could not grow until hees were brought into these. Milk is turned direct to New York have left it on record in the newer States not grow until bees were brought into those regions, while after bees reached them they regions, while after bees reached them they local butter and cheese factories, Little had no trouble. In the older States the Falls being with Herkimer quite important considered deleterious to the milk supply by storm kills off his tender lambs. The experimental storm kills of his tender lambs at the experimental storm kills of his tender lambs. The experimental storm kills of his tende

eat the blackcap three times a day, and have the former product, however, and a great mobs of old "pelters" and half-fed lambs laying season may catch a few of the eggs, brood and others less, down perhaps to one. striking.

WHOLE NO. 3099

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When the best has five frames well filled with brood, a frame of hatching brood is taken from it to give to one having but four frames, and an empty comb is put where that was taken out. All the bees on this brood frame go with it, only taking care not to take the queen. In a few days each of these five-frame colonies can spare a frame of brood and bees, which may be given to two other four-frame colonies, or be both added to one having but three frames. The peculiar feature, to us, of his method is that he tries to strengthen the stronger colonies first, not the weaker ones, which he says have all the brood they can care for.

When all have five frames of brood in each; hive he is ready to begin to unite. Then he opens hive No. 1, and taking out the frame on which is the queen, he puts the other brood frames, with bees on them, between the frames in hive No. 2, alternating them. This colony in a few days will be ready to receive the sections and begin to store up the white clover honey. The frame of brood with the queen on it is returned to hive No. 1, and an empty comb placed beside it, and division boards so placed as to contract the bees to that. In two or three days this nucleus can have a frame with only a starter placed between the two frames already there, and this spreading and inserting empty frames can be continued so as to form from that a colony that will be in strong condition to winter well, while the No. 2 colony will have stored more surplus honey than the two would have done if they had not been united, or if they had been united in early spring. Of course other pairs of colonies have been united at the same time if there were others that needed it. The work of strengthening the colonies by moving brood frames he usually does not begin until

Wastes on the Farm.

Millions of dollars' worth of material are wasted annually on the farms of this country, is a statement made by some authority. In the aggregate I suppose there is an enormous amount of waste in every industry, and farming is no exception to the rule. There are farmers today who avoid waste on their farms fully as much as the wide-awake manufacturer or producer in other lines. On the other hand, there are plenty who fail to realize that they are wasting good material, although the process is going on daily under their very noses. Everything is a waste and less corn. Again it may be a great waste to attempt to raise only one farm crop when the uncertainties of selling the produce at a fair profit are great, especially if satisfactorily.

Sometimes one of the greatest wastes on the farm comes from the failure to spend money for needed improvements. The soil that is not in fit condition for raising a certain crop to the highest perfection is actually wasted when sown with seed which it cannot possibly do the best by. The waste comes in at such times because of lack of foresight or because the farmer is unwilling to spend the extra amount of money. Now we can waste soil and crops. We can also waste time, machinery and labor. All of these are important factors and they must be studied separately and individually. The successful merchant studies the market, labor, cost of production and the wear and tear of machinery and waste of capital. So the farmer must, to avoid leaks and wastes, look to it that the highest efficiency is obtained from every dollar of capital he has invested. Progressive farmers of today are doing this, and they are rapidly becoming the best business men in the country. The man who can take a run-down farm and through good farming is a shrewd business

Mohawk Valley (N. Y.) Notes. With rain falling fully half the time for a

week past, and still continuing, the farmers who have clayey soil, as abounds in this valley and its borders, are somewhat discouraged about unfinished seeding for crops. Very little corn has been planted. At the end of the season, however, I have observed

that the most anxious farmers confess that early June planted corn makes as good a crop on an average as that put in earlier. Grass can hardly fail of making a good growth. Hay is well sold off, some still moving though at \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 1 at

The apple bloom I have noticed here to be about the same as in the eastern border countries, good, and I hear of no special

Milk producing and hay for market are with a reason that our country does not city whole, and in condensed form, and to cheese market centres.

Little Falls is also a city of large manu-

noticed.

G. M. Doolittle, who is one of the best and undergarment goods. At that point ground or hiding under leaves or grass-in how he unites weak colonies in the spring of cliffs each side the Mohawk, so that the canal,

Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

Under the heading of "A Statement that States," Hoard's Dairyman has a letter from a correspondent who did not wish his name and address given. One year ago he rented a farm and small dairy, and he compares his record from April 30, 1! 00, to April 20, 1901, with that of previous tenant for the previous year. Six of the cows were the same; one was traded off in November, 1900, one, which was called the best in first years record, died, and one that was bought to fill her place was no more than an ordinary cow. From April, 1899, to May, 1900, it cost for feed, hay \$72, corn \$22, fodder \$40, bran and gluten \$20, pasture \$40, or \$194, and for delivering 30,890 pounds of milk to creamery \$33.98, an average of \$28.50 per cow. Receipts including milk fed to calves and used and skimmilk and whey to hogs sold was \$403.80, or \$50.47 per cow, leaving for labor, rent, etc., \$21.97 per cow.

The second year under his management items were hay \$12, fodder \$48, bran and gluten \$168, pasture \$36, delivering 54,848 pounds of milk \$59.85, a total of \$323.25, or \$35.98 per cow. Receipts, including items as above, were \$854.06, or \$94.89 per cow. The average pounds of milk per cow were, first year 4499, and second year were 6983.

We would call especial attention to the fact that by using less hav and no corn, and by adding \$148 to the amount of bran and gluten fed, he increased cost of food and delivering milk from \$28.50 per cow to \$35.98 per cow. He increased average amount of milk per cow from 4490 pounds to 6983, and the profits per cow from \$21.97 to \$58.91. By an expense increased for food of \$1.08 per cow for a better-balanced ration, he gained 2484 pounds of milk per cow, increased the cost of delivering it to creamery by \$25.97, and then had his profit per cow increased by \$36.94, a very good profit on \$1.08.

One quart of flaxseed meal in six quarts of water will make a thick jelly after it has stood for an hour or two in cold water, and that jelly added to skimmilk or separator milk takes the place of the butter fat that has been taken out in the cream. When first beginning to change from new milk to skimmilk, add about a half teacupful of this jelly and increase the amount as the amount of new milk is reduced. Keep a careful watch of the condition of the animal, however, as too much fat may cause scouring, and if it does not, it is not desirable to place too much fat on the heifer calf that is being raised for dairy purposes or the bull intended for breeding. If the calf is intended for yeal, use as much of the linseed jelly as it will eat without scouring. Get the dairy animal to eating oats as soon as it will, and then reduce the jelly in the milk, as oats go ever, make a little more working to build up frame and muscle more than to thoroughly distribute the salt. flaxseed. And we have seen good heifers grown where oatmeal porridge was used to short time before the calf begins to eat oat- butter fat, which causes it to admit more meal and wheat bran, that the flaxseed or light. linseed jelly may be used safely, if the meal is perfectly fresh and sweet.

As during the summer and a part of the quantity of feed there. Many old pastures are treatment. so filled with weeds that the cow can scarcely are so scanty in feed that she eats weeds jected to a high temperature. and the leaves of trees to obtain enough to satisfy her appetite. Now roman wormwood, ragweed, birch leaves and such rough fodder are not well adapted to produce much supplied from wells, cisterns or brooks.

Do not try to dispose of the partially decayed vegetabl s in the cellar by feeding them to the cows. It is poor economy They are sure to impart a taint to the milk. and to injure the butter. And there is another place where they should not go, and that is to the manure heap, unless it is to be so composted that the vegetables themselves will decay, and the fungus or mould that forms during the decay will have been entirely destroyed. But the use of them for feeding milch cows is the most common method of disposing of them, and the very worst method, too.

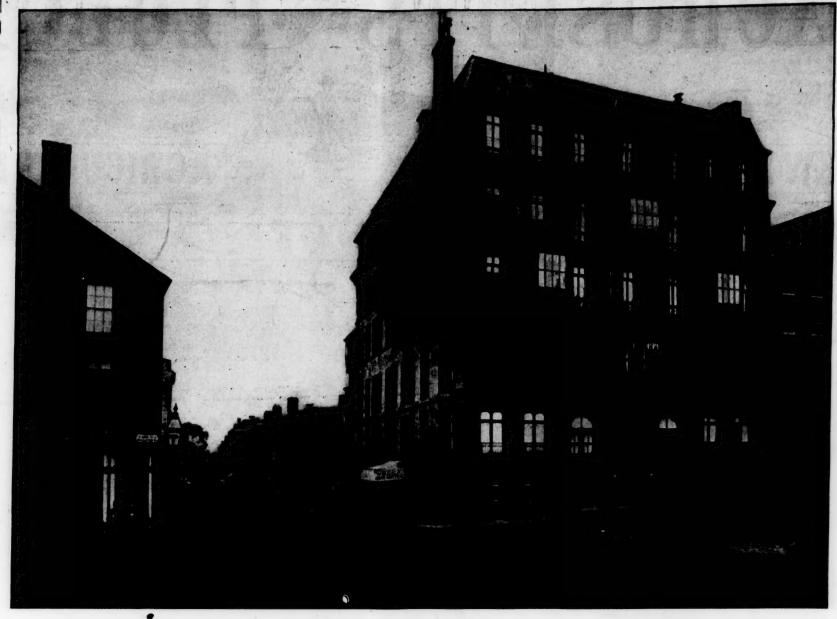
An exchange says that "the most expenmilk." We do not like that definition of the corresponding week last year. grade animal. We are willing to admit that packages, against 8061 packages last year. there are animals of good breeding that have too heavy feeding that has fattened or too light feeding that has hindered development, or have suffered in other ways, that they are gree that can be laid out, that do not yield as much milk or butter as an ordinary scrub tubs, against 35,767 tubs at the same time should do. But as good performance at the last year. pail and churn does not make a pure bred of the scrub, a lack in those respects does not and should not reduce the traces or evi-

dences of pure breeding from the others. We say this because we desire to do equal justice to both animals. If proper care and proper feed or other causes has enabled the scrub to do better than animals of better breeding usually do, let her owner have the credit, as the owner of the pure bred should be blamed if faulty handling has so injured it that it has not the characteristics of the breeds from which it originated.

The State of Iowa is said to be the foremost dairy State in the Union, having an annual product of nearly eighty-eight million pounds, worth over \$17,000,000. But the cheese product has been but about four million pounds, which was not enough for home consumption, leaving it as a buyer of cheese from other States. It has been claimed that the climate or other causes were such as to prevent it from being adapted to cheese making, but at the Experiment Station at Ames they demonstrated that they could make cheese equal to the best that was sent out by the most famous factories of Canada, and they have sent out a bulletin, giving information about the best methods of making cheese and the conditions that are neces-

sary to success The Maryland Experiment Station says in a late report:

1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly colored butter spoken of



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 2.

Tremont Street looking south from Boylston Street before the widening in 1869, showing present site of Hotel Touraine.

as mottled butter.

ever, make a little more working necessary

3. The light-colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an help out the skimmilk, but this requires so excess of caseine, but mottles are evidently much more trouble that we think for the caused by the physical action of salt on the

> 4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distrib-

5. Butter washed with water at 40° and fall the most of the feed for milch cows under and worked immediately shows a bet- a good demand. Market cod sell at 23 account of the abundance of rain which has must be found in the pastures, dairymen ter grain when sufficiently worked to insure to 3 cents, large at 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and fallen in this section at frequent intervals should have some care as to the quality and its being evenly colored than with any other steak at 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Pollock are $1\frac{1}{2}$ during the past few weeks. Last year the

Butter Market.

milk or good milk. The flavor which they butter market the past week, as butter costs better supply at 4½ to 8 cents each, bluefish impart to milk and butter is not popular in high in the country, and receivers want 20 7 to 9 cents a pound, and Spanish mack- its best, growers and dealers are bemoaning the market, and we do not think such food wholesome for the animals. Many pastures wholesome for the animals. Many pastures marks have sold at 20 cents, and Western and snappers 6 cents. Striped bass are also have watering places for the cows which large ash tubs at 19½ to 19½ cents, and many 10 cents, black bass 6 cents and sea bass 5 is not only late this year, but the supply is ing, express charges and commissions will do not furnish pure water. They are the buyers do not want to pay over 191 cents for cents. Lake trout 9 cents and sea trout 5 short and the season will be brief, says the grants of swamps filled with decaying. drainings of swamps filled with decaying tubs. Boxes and prints are in fair demand cents. Halibut 5 cents for gray and 65 to 8 vegetable matter, nearly stagnant and made at 201 cents for extra Northern and 20 cents cents for white. Shad 16 cents each for Jersey berries should be in the market berries retail in the cities at ten cents a more foul by the excrements of the animals for extra Western, with extra dairy 18 to 181 jacks and 30 cents for roe. Salmon in fair now, but none to speak of have appeared. quart or less there is little profit left for the that visit them and stand in them. Such cents and fair to good 12 to 16 cents. Best supply at 8 cents for Western and 17 cents | Most of the fruit now on sale has come from grower. places should be abolished and good water marks of Eastern are 18 to 19 cents, while for Eastern. Eels 9 cents, fresh tongues the Delaware and Maryland. Florida and far slowly at 17 cents for choice and 12 to 16 cents for common to good, while the imitation creamery is dull at 131 to 15 cents and ladles at 10 to 14 cents, seconds to extra. The jobbers are asking 21 cents for tubs and often have to take less or lose a customer.

total weight of 2,159,295 pounds, including forward to supply consumers, while new sive scrubs in dairydom are the cows that 67,340 pounds in transit for export, and with hay is likely to come early and in abunbelong to some high strain, or are crosses of the latter deducted, the net total is 2,091,955 dance. high strains that will not or cannot, or at pounds, against 1,614,143 pounds the preleast do not, give either much milk or rich vious week and 1,650,362 pounds for the

term scrub. It has been so long used as The exports of butter from Boston were meaning a mongrel in which there was not 134,018 pounds, against 70 pounds last year. straw. Prime or choice timothy sells at fruit is left to rot in the fields. In bad years enough of any one blood to entitle it to be From New York the exports were 1218 tubs \$18.50 to \$19 in large bales, \$18 to \$18.50 in called a grade that we do not think it ever and from Montreal 7068 packages. Since May should be applied to a pure-bred or a high- 1 the exports from Montreal foot up 19,238 \$16 to \$17, No. 3, clover and clover mixed, inferior fruit, so then the grower is squeezed

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Combeen so poorly handled, perhaps injured by pany reports a stock of 40,998 tubs, against to \$9.50 for oat. 31,967 tubs at the same time last year, an increase of upward of 15,000 tubs for the week. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 7472 tons hay, 640 tons of straw previous of less profit than those which have no pedi- 8659 tubs, against 3800 tubs last year, and week, and 6630 tons hav same week last with these added the total stock is 49,575 year. Jersey City has had good supply, and

Reports for the month of May show stock

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

sumption for the month 4,534,848 pounds. \$16 has been paid. pounds, consumption 4.935,745 pounds. Sup- nearly all being empty. than on May 31, 1900.

Boston Fish Market.

6. Washing butter with water at 40° and Hake at 2½ cents for small and 3½ cents for failure, and hay this spring has been sellhelp eating them with her grass. Others under does not injure its firmness when sub- large. Cusk and flounders are 2 cents, scup ing for \$17 per ton. 3 cents and tautog 4 cents. Butter fish 5 cents, and whitefish 6 cents. Alewives 75 cents per hundred, sea perch 15 cents a dozen, and yellow perch 4 cents a pound, There have not been active sales in the with pickerel 5 cents. Fresh mackerel in Northern or Western firsts are 182 to 19 same, and cheecks 6 cents. Clams steady at Southern berries, which have been small cents, and fair to good Eastern 16 to 17 50 cents a gallon, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. and none too sweet this year, were excents, with seconds the same. Extra Ver-Shrimps 85 cents a gallon. Oysters dull at hausted some time ago, and there is practically stretches mont dairy is steady at 18 to 18 cents, extra \$1 for Norfolk, \$1.15 for selected Norfolk, cally only the New York, New Jersey and from the end of January to late in July for New York 171 to 18 cents, firsts 16 to 17 and \$1.25 for Providence River. Lobsters New England crops to look to, and the cents, seconds 14 to 15 cents and lower in fair supply and good demand at 10 cents grades 12 to 13 cents. Renovated moves alive and 12 cents boiled.

Renovated moves alive and 12 cents boiled.

The Hay Trade.

The receipts of hay have not increased rapidly the past week, but the amount has thousands of folks, rich and poor, from Mi-211 to 22 cents for boxes and prints, but been equal to the demand in most markets, ami, Fla., as far north as Vermont, depend and low grades are weak at quotations. The receipts of butter at Boston for the The dealers buy only in small amounts, and week were 42,287 tubs and 31,368 boxes, a all seem to think there will be enough come ploy, there are thousands of families in ad-

> were for export and 20 cars of straw. For strawberries are very abundant it doesn't the corresponding week last year, 282 cars, of which 57 were for export and 18 cars of markets become glutted and then often the small bales. No. 1 at \$17.50 to \$18, No. 2 don't care to pay big prices for unripe and \$15 to \$16. Straw firm at \$19 to \$20 for long rye, \$13 to \$14 for tangled rye and \$9 But he manages to make a good thing out of

New York was also well supplied with 7069 tons hay and 860 tons straw, against lower grades plenty and weak.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices on May 31 at various markets, as \$19 can count the cost of growing and estimate at Boston, Providence and Jersey City, the profits from his crop. \$18.50 at New York, Brooklyn and New Orleans, \$17.50 at Baltimore, \$17 at Phila- and where strawberries are grown extendelphia, \$16.50 at Richmond, \$16.25 at Pitts- sively it is a problem to secure pickers, for burg, \$16 at Buffalo and Nashville, \$15 at the fruit ripens rapidly and the season is and unlike lettuce if sown in the fall the Duluth. \$14.75 at Cincinnati, \$14.50 at St. short. That is the chance of the year for roots remain in the ground over winter and Louis, \$14.25 at Cleveland, \$13 at Minneapo-

lis and \$11.50 at Kansas City. The president of the National Hay Association says that the hay crop of 1899 exceeded the combined crops of wheat, oats, year by 604,000 carloads. Cyrus H. Bates of Boston says many shippers another season will be cautious about buying one to five hundred cars of hay, when it is likely to be tied up for three or six months for lack of transportation, with heavy charges for storage, insurance, interest, etc.

We receive the following notes from some of the hay shipping points through the Hay Dealers Review:

Aroostook County, Me.-The hay crop in this county last year was the largest ever harvested, and has sold at good prices. It is estimated that from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand tons have been sold at an average rate of \$10 per ton. It is now

pretty well cleaned out.

Deer Isle, Me.—Hay was rather a short erop last season, and fewer cattle were wintered in consequence, but those who prophe-

40° does not cause mottles. It does, how- stock on hand June 1, 1,982,280 pounds. Con- ter, and it is only very lately that more than Frequently as much as \$1000 is then paid

are using more phosphate than formerly. tion is most favorable for one of the heavi-Shore fish has been in limited supply with est hay crops in many years past. This on cents, and haddock 3 to 4 cents each. hay crop in this section was almost a total

The Strawberry Crop.

Rain and cold have played hob with the strawberry crop this season, and this week, when the market for the fruit should be at

a good year for strawberry growers.

Raising strawberries for distant markets on it for a living. Besides the many grow ers and the field hands they permanently emdition, who when the berries are ripe turn out, men, women and children together to pick them and make a profitable barvest.

Boston has received 270 cars, of which 27 It is a bit of a gamble for the grower. If pay to pick, crate and ship them far; local the cost of picking goes up and consumers between the upper and the nether millstone many localities strawberries usually prove to be the most profitable crops raised.

Before reckoning the profits of his farm glass houses can easily grow it in winter, and the strawberry grower has four important it has but few insect enemies or those that items of expense to consider arising out of feed upon it. This may be due to the nar- Plate and 50 Cards. not much surplus over trade demands, and prices are steady, while in Brooklyn prime cost of picking, then boxing and crating, like for its flavor, but the leaves are to be 50 Cards from your own plate, and choice timothy are a little scarce, but express and delivery charges, and finally the found as salad upon almost every dinner wholesale salesman's commission. When these have been taken off his receipts he

The cost of picking is the principal item. the boys and girls in the neighboring cities. are ready to produce a good crop in the Whole families travel miles from home and spring. live for a few weeks in barns and tents provided by the growers, working early and late to make a harvest while the opportunity corn, rye, barley and potatoes for the same lasts. The average price for picking early But the country grower is practically at the mercy of the pickers. His crops can't wait and the demand for field labor is great. He is always fearful of a strife, for to see fields would often mean ruin.

Calf Scours Calf Scour Cure and Cured Digestive Powder do the work. Severest cases cured. Each Remedy, \$1; large (four times dollar sizes) \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in U. S., 25c. extra. C. I. HOOD & CO., Mention this Paper. Lowell, Mass.

on hand May 1, 534,600 pounds, receipts 6,478,- sied ruinous prices were in error; \$15 per 2. Washing the butter with water below 297 pounds, exports for May 495,769 pounds, ton was the average price through the win-The pickers are paid by tickets, which are out to the pickers in a single field. An over- days earlier than in the north Pacific coast For May, 1900, the stock on hand May 1 was

Bennington, Vt.—It is said that not for seer superintends their work, rejecting region.

Bennington, Vt.—It is said that not for berries that are dirty or under or over-ripe, ports 5003 pounds, on hand June 1, 143,680 hay to carry over as this season, barns and seeing that the pickers do not handle the berries, but pick them by pinching off ply in cold storage is 1,447,680 pounds more Johnsburgh, N. Y.—The short hay crop the stem. As fast as the boxes are filled, than a month ago, and 147,320 pounds more for the past two years has stirred up our they are packed in crates holding twentyfarmers to improve their grassland. They four boxes, nailed down, and late in the afternoon the crates are hustled by wagon Le Roy, N. Y.-The outlook in this sec- to the nearest freight depot to be sent away in refrigerator express cars in time for the next morning's market.

> Boxing and crating the fruit after it is JARS AND VASES picked costs the grower about one cent a JARS AND VASES Boxing and crating the fruit after it is quart, and he must have a full supply of boxes and crates ready by the time the picking begins, or he will have to pay much more for them. Next in importance in his expense bill are the express charges. In the larger strawberry-growing districts these are usually fixed in advance by agreement between the railway companies and the fruit growers' associations. Finally, the grower has to pay the market

It is the growers of the very early berries who, despite long-distance freight charges, those who can afford to pay well, but the It is on now and the markets on the lowe

supply will be very disappointing. It isn't | West Side are the scenes of wild stampedes in the early morning, when the wholesale merchants are hustling to supply customers has becomes so extensive an industry that in the distant parts of the town or the suburbs reached by early trains and steam- Let us convince you that this

Greens for Market.

We doubt if any city annually consume used in a year in Boston. Everywhere ma kind and womankind begin to hanker for rally as the horses do for a plot of green grass in the spring. But Bostonians, if not strictly vegetarians, like vegetables with smallest details. either meat or fish. Lettuce, if an annual, is so constantly in demand that one might almost think it perennial, and when it cannot be grown out of doors it may be found in seed upon good soil will begin to furnish strawberry growing for all that. In fact, in heads for salad in but few weeks after it is July will supply it all summer, while the glass houses can easily grow it in winter, and table. Many do not know that boiled and Plate and 50 Cards, Roman, - 1.75 cooked as spinach it is equal, if not superior to that plant.

Spinach is another of the family called greens" that our market has from nearly the beginning to the end of the year. Like lettuce it needs very rich soil to grow well,

Kale is not so popular in Boston, although n some other cities it sells in the spring in nearly equal amount to spinach, but its season is not so prolonged, for while some sow strawberries is two cents a quart, but as the it in the spring or summer and use it in the season advances and the pickers can fill the fall, the early and late cabbage seem to be boxes more quickly the price goes down to better liked, and its sale in this city is very a cent and a half and often to a cent a quart. limited after cabbages can be bought at a reasonable price.

Dandelions are in demand in the early spring, being grown from fall-sown seed in cold frames, from seed sown in summer or his pickers march in a body to a competitor's fall, in greenhouses or hot beds from winter-sown seed, or in the open ground from eed sown the spring previous, the plant dying down and the root starting out a new growth as soon as the ground thaws. While the hotbed or greenhouse plants, or those forced under glass in cold frames, sell for the highest prices, those who like them best declare that they are not as good as those grown out of doors, lacking something of the particular flavor that they reish, and, as they think, something of the wholesome

or medicinal quality that they are to have. They are usually a profit to the gardeners, and while those doors are usually given nearly a ye land, they are taken off early in the so as to give ample time for another follow them, and they are thought the land in very good condition, exhausting, and leaving it free fr pests and plant diseases. Almost or all crops, as far as we know, gr after dandelions. Probably few c as many dandelions as are sold in and markets in many cities do not them, nor do their gardeners grow

of Rick week the of fer the interest to give information in the interest of th

no bin are the Co and The and of erectry protein the Co and the co bar the co bar the co bar the co are the co

Parsley is used here for garnishing or flavoring soups, but the sale is and it cannot be placed among the greens, any more than can chicory or while some of the spring greens other cities, as romaine, escarole an are scarcely known here.

Asparagus is highly esteemed, and to be a profitable crop for gardene land is not too high priced and year and taxes too much. The two or three that it needs to grow before being fit for market operates against it places, but a few miles out, where valued for what it produces, it is grown and continuing many years upo same field without renewing it pays a profit when once in condition to cut, erops grown were much larger and pr lower it would be in greater demand, as are deterred from buying by the price.

Rhubarb or pie plant has a good deman but the supply is so large after that grown out of doors comes to market that growers say there is little profit in it, as it requires very liberal manuring each fall to make it yield a crop that will sell in our markets. especially after they have been glutted with the forced or the Southern products. Strawberries, lemons and other pie fruit have also taken its place to a certain extent, but if not very profitable to gardeners we should not think a family garden complete without it.

Of other spring greens there are those who dig dock, and the young stalks of milk weed and pigeon berry or garget root, horse radish leaves and wild mustard for greens, but we have never seen them in the market or even cultivated as greens, though the horse radish is grown for its root.

-The longest cold season is found in the Rocky Mountain region, where it exceeds the warm by about ten days. The warm season in Texas and the lower M ssouri valley opens about ten days earlier than in the region niddle Atlantic coast, and from twenty to twenty. five days earlier thau on the southern coast of California. In the Northwest the warm season opens from twenty to twenty-five days earlier than in the lake region and from fifteen to twenty

Weddings

We are showing very choice specimens of

In NORICA FAYENCEN. very appropriate for June Weddings. Also some exquisite examples in STEEL FINISH, BOHEMIAN GLASS, Tiffany effect, at our NEW STORE. . . .

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Wedding Invitations **Announcements** Reception and "At Home" Cards **Best Work at Lowest Prices**

is so-Let us estimate and send you samples—Our engraving more of what are called "greens" than are is faultlessly executed—is perfect in respect to sizes, styles greens in the spring of the year as natu- and shapes, and shows the carefullest attention to the

We use only Crane's best stock, and we assure you satisgreen-houses and hotbeds, and good lettuce faction in every particular-The best work cannot be fursown, and a succession sown from March to nished at lower prices than

Plate and 50 Cards, Old English, 2.00

BEAUTY FOR HORSES

ERUPTIONS

from which horses suffer has been at-tested to by those that have used it with the greatest satisfaction. Ther-ough clear ness and smoothness of the skin, healthful, glosy appearance of the hair, clean scalp, follow bathing and abampooine. Fasily applied with a spouge. Valuable for privat: stables.

PRICE, \$9.00, PREPAID. WALBUT RIDGE Co., Box 2144, Boston, Mass AT ALL DEALERS.

Poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

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here should be a good market for some there during the war or have visited waste. thirty-six cents a dozen for eggs.

s, but their poultry as described to us' The answer to these questions can be

will remain among the lowest specimens of humanity until they have learned to subsist

The farmer who refuses to try to improve his breeds of poultry because he does not know which is the best breed when all the breeds are so much praised by those who keep them pure, and sticks to his mongrel flock until he can decide which to take, is as wise as a man would be who desired to go from Boston to New York, and in doubt as to the comparative merits of the several routes by steamboat and railroad, should make up his mind to go as a man might have gone a century ago, on horseback or with an ox team. He should make it a part of his business to learn about the merit's of the different breeds and then to decide upon some one as best adapted to the conditions in which he keeps his poultry. He has not, we hope, kept on growing the seedling apples fit only for eider because he is not sure which are the best varieties of the grafted fruit. He has made up his mind that all are better than the chance seedling, and he has made an improvement even if he takes the poorest of the many kinds.

Fred Grundy, in Farm and Fireside, advises that the wire netting fence for the poultry yard be topped with a barbed wire a
little above the other wire, say from four to

little above the other wire, say from four to parently investigating the fastening at the door. This party took to his heels when he heard him coming and ran against the wire netting, then caught hold of the top of it and went over, crushing it down very badly, Unfortunately for his desire for a better acquintance with that poultry fancier there was no barbed wire there and the visitor got away. If the barbed wire had been there he would not have left without a scratch or two to help identify him. We have never had trouble of that kind for some heard him coming and ran against the wire and the visitor got away. If the barbed wire had been there he would not have left without a scratch or two to help identify him. We have never had trouble of that kind for some heard him coming and ran against the wire he would not have left without a scratch or two to help identify him. We have never had trouble of that kind for some heard him coming and ran against the wire he will united the because they seek a sheltered location, the whole round of modern discovery in plant life than that plants are wholly male merely because they have not as high a vital power as the female. The female asparagus under this law should beat of a hill or some building, fearing that they will winter kill if not so guarded. But there is no more certain way of causing that they will winter kill if not so guarded. But there is no more certain way of causing that they will winter kill if not so guarded. But there is no more certain way of causing that they will winter kill if not so guarded. But there is no more certain way of causing the they will winter kill if not so guarded. But there is no more certain way of causing that they will winter kill reason, and if we had would scarcely trust to barbed wire to keep out such intruders, structions was so well explained in the accounts of the attack on San Juan hill that we think midnight callers might provide a mented some with electricity suggests attaching a strong battery to the electric wire every night, which might prove an effectual way of reminding such parties that they were not wanted there.

Among the consequences of overfeeding getting the fowl too fat for proper egg production does not stand alone. Hens may be found dead under the roosts in the morning, or perhaps on the nests as if there to lay, as usually they were, as is shown by the eggs they have in them. The cause is apoplexy, which is result of overfeeding and lack of exercise. Another hen manifests the same disease by suddenly running round on a circle or staggering in a crooked fashion across the yard until she drops stupid and soon dies. It may be called vertigo or staggers, but it is a result of too much or too rich food, and not an an indication that some one has given her poison. Many would say these fowl were as well as ever the day before death, but the careful and experienced poultry keeper might have noticed symptoms many days before that would have warned him of coming trouble. Soft-shelled eggs show it surely, if it does not chance that the bens eat them before they are found. Double yolked or extra large eggs tell the same story, and the hen that is egg bound, or goes to the nest to lay every day or oftener. and yet no egg is dropped, may well be suspected to have her organs so filled with fat as to obstruct the egg passage. When a large proportion of the eggs are infertile we are apt to think either the hen or the male is too fat. So if we see leg weakness among them to cause squatting down or crippling out of shape in standing we know it may be rheumatism from damp yards or houses, but we suspect injudicious feeding of too rich food. In all cases such fowl should be onfined for twenty-four hours without food, and for one or two weeks longer on half rations, to reduce superfluous flesh, and then rations should be so proportioned as not to cause unnatural fattening.

Poultry for a Living.

A good many of the reports published of results with poultry refer only to a hundred or two hundred hens, and these seem to indicate that the average grower of poultry does not go very extensively into the business. There are, of course, thousands who merely raise poultry as a side issue on the farm. A few colonies or a large barnyard

flock are kept, and the returns from these are found good enough to warrant contin-uing the business. In fact, poultry will be raised in a small way on all farms because of the need of fresh eggs and meat. ar American breeds of poultry in Porto too, the poultry will eat up a great deal of for breeding purposes. Those who stuff that would otherwise prove mere

stand since, say they saw but few flocks but this is an era when people want to raise poultry as a business, for the purpose of making a living income out of it. The ame, which were more prized for fight- question of a living income is variable, and surposes than for production of eggs or may run all the way from \$500 to \$1500 a the chickens. As a result the birds are all, and the eggs are small, while owing would-be beginners are asking, Is it possiick of care and the proper food which is ble to make the latter income from poultry in this country both meat and eggs are They do not mean at the outset, but after for in quality, or lack the flavor that they have learned a good deal from experiros from good feeding. A usual price ence, and have studied the matter carefully. The reports of a good many poultry keep-to seventy-five cents each for chickens hundred dollars a year, but that is hardly may be said that such a people will sufficient for anybody except a farmer who appreciate the excellences of our better has other crops to depend upon.

not much inferior to those we remember | given affirmatively, but with some qualifica-Massachusetts fifty years ago, before the tions. To make a good living in raising poultry exhibition held in the hall of Fitchburg depot, when the Chittagongs, one must have a good head for planning hin Chinas, Shanghai, Black Spanish and organizing. The whole matter is to be d perhaps the Burrampootra were shown. found in the answer as to whether one can That was the beginning of the hen fever, make a fair profit in fifty or one hundred to that we think belongs all the credit chickens. The person who can take a colof the improvement in the quality and in- ony or two of one or two hundred chickens from a field where it has been seen. Even Southern growers of tomatoes for Northof the implovement in the quanty and in-crease in the number of our domestic poul-and make them pay is in a fair way to en-the that has made the value of our poultry large his plant so he can make a good liv-not often be kept in good condition for more pruning. All the lateral branches are try that has made the value of our poultry large his plant so he can make a good livthe products of our farms and gardens. way must be rigidly applied on a larger And indirectly this interest in better stock scale. The temptation to deviate from has led to better methods of housing, feed- this rule generally causes trouble. If a ing and caring for our poultry, which we colony of fifty hens is paying well it is think has resulted in larger profits to those reasoned that by doubling the colony twice who make poultry breeding or raising their the profits will be realized. That is not exactly true, for the plant must be enlarged, We have little doubt that similar change extra work be given, and the initial expense might be brought about in Porto Rico, increased. If the beginner thinks he can Cuba or the Philippine islands and it might keep one hundred chickens in the same hasten the reformation if they should learn place and manner as the fifty, he will soon that one good Plymouth Rock cockerel learn in sorrow of his mistake. The colony could whip any one of their mongrels in the system must be observed rigidly, and every battle, weigh more than two of them and increase must be made by adding more of fourteen acres, which in 1899 yielded a net this should be is a surprise to many, yet the produce chickens better than himself. The colonies or flocks. It can be figured out profit of \$100 an acre. In 1900 there were neat upon one well cooked would be a new on the basis of one hundred chickens. The 903 barrels from it sent to New York, which revelation to them, and there is no quicker profits obtained from a flock of this size can were sold at an average of \$3.08 per barrel, or way to civilize or even to Christianize an entire people than to begin by improving flocks just as separate and individual as the as charges for cartage, freight, commissions, the character of their food and food prod-first. Thus a thousand hens make a pretty etc., \$521.61, leaving cash returns of \$2264.14. ucts. The cannibal, the Digger Indian and other tribes that feed upon the insects farm to accommodate them, but with a little giving an income of \$183.08 per acre. Some and grubs and the wild roots of the fields planning and system they can be handled as will remain among the lowest specimens of profitably as one hundred. When one can There seems to have been no off year to that upon and prefer the better food of the civil- dreds they can make a comfortable income little need of it when good soil is chosen, in poultry keeping.

Annie C. Webster. ---

Poultry and Game.

There is but little change in the poultry market. Fresh-killed stock in moderate berry plants in the fall, or even in summer pound, and fair to good 25 to 30 cents. Fowl, the trouble of keeping spring-set plants free liberal supply of western iced poultry, spring chickens at 20 to 25 cents a pound, fowl 9 to 10 cents, and old roosters 7 cents. Turkeys common to good 7½ hear of one grower who sets his fields, or to 9 cents. Western frozen poultry dull most of them, in August for the next year's Fowl 9½ to 10 cents for choice and 8½ to 9 plants for the summer that are not from old cents for common. Turkeys in small demand at 11 cents for choice small, 10½ to 11 cents for mixed weights and 10 to 11 cents for large. Ducklings 18 to 20 cents a pound. Live poultry in moderate supply and a fair demand at 20 to 25 cents for spring chickens, demand at 20 to 25 cents for spring chickens, clean cultivation.

lime in fifty gallons of water, is said to be an almost certain preventive of anthracnose as the method of removing barbed wire ob- or red rust on raspberries. Spray just before the leaf buds break, and again just before blossoms open, also about twice at intervals of ten to twenty days after fruit is way of retreat. A friend who has experipicked. Use the same treatment for blackberries and the dewberry vines, and if the red or brown spots appear cut out the canes on which they are seen, remove and burn them at once. This care should begin the first year the plants are set, and be kept up every year, and plants set should not be taken



A child three years of age died of drunkenness the other day in New York City. The parents said they had given the child whisky to strengthen him. In their absence he found a bottle of whisky and drank from it, until he fell over in a drunken stupor, from which the physician could not arouse him. That is only one case in several cases of baby drunkards recently noted. The important fact is that alcoholic stimulants quickly develop the alcoholic habit in children. This fact is just as true when the alcohol is disguised as a medicine, a "sarsaparilla" or other "compound." So many medicines contain alcohol, to the same extent that it is contained in beer or whisky, that parents should be cautious what medicines they

give their children.

There is absolutely no alcohol, whisky or intoxicant in any form in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, neither does it contain opium or any other narcotic. It is a blood-making and body-building medicine. It does not make flabby flesh but good, firm flesh and muscle. It is pleasant to the taste.

pleasant to the taste.

"My four year old daughter had suffered from indigestion and bowel trouble from birth," writes Mrs. Lizzie Aten, of Baldmount, Lackawanna Co., Pa. "The treatment given her by home doctors afforded but temporary relief. Last February she was taken with severe pain in the bowels, followed by violent vomiting. She experienced difficulty in passing urine, which, when cool, deposited a milky sediment. I became alarmed from her symptoms and wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y. receiving in reply a letter, advising the use of Dr. Pierres's Golden Medical Discovery, together with a special medicine which they sent. This line of treatment I followed for about two months, at the end of which time my child was enjoying good health, and she has had no severe attack of indigestion since."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser,

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Ruffilo N. Y.



THE LITTLE RED SQUIRREL.

and may be used with paris green, or with

ment Station writes to the Burlington Free Press of an orchard on South Hero Island, good cultivation given, spraying and thinning properly attended to, while the price handling and packing.

We have a preference for setting strawextra choice, 13 to 14 cents, common to good from weeds all of the first season. Those 10 to 11 cents. Pigeons \$1.25 a dozen for who prefer spring setting should not fail to choice and 75 cents to \$1 for fair to good. A pick off the blossoms so that they will not

escapes frosts that do damage in lower grounds, because there is more circulation of air. The plan first tested, as far as we know, by the Missouri Experiment station, of keeping the buds of the peach tree from starting too early, by giving it two or three sprayings during the time when it is leafless with a thin whitewash, seems to have been successful wherever tried, in preventing early blooming and thus enabling them to escape frosts.

But peaches need good cultivation and some care to protect them from insect enemies and disease. But what can we get without such care in these days? The insects and diseases seem to be spontaneous, but thrifty trees and vines and uscious fruit are not and do not grow wild. Do not waste time in trying for trees or fruit that will not be attacked by these ene-An old farmer we well knew used to say that a plant that the bugs would not touch ought to be set in land where weeds would not grow, and then the entire lot abandoned as useless.

Horticultural Hints.

No one need feel debarred from the enjoyment of cultivating a few of those exquisite flowers which we term "water lilies," simply because they have no pond or stream. One plant will give the pleasure and may occupy nothing greater than a nail-keg, if it be sufficiently water-tight or so placed that it may catch water from a spigot and remain well supplied. The writer grew a few dozen of the pretty Nymphæa Zanzibarensis and corulea in such manner but in a half barrel, and they were a source of great interest and pleasure. They were in pots and plunged three or four inches below the surface of the water. To make the appearance the more natural, the whole thing may be set to the upper rim of the barrel in the ground. A water hyacinth may be added, a parrot's feather, and a few other water plants, to render the whole more interesting. The papyrus, or umbreaks the flatness.

help.

than three or four years of bearing, though pinched out as soon as they appear, thus some will do so on good soil, and exception-making a vine of a single, upright stem. ally well cared for. The blackcap raspberry When three or four clusters of fruit have is thought less liable to anthracnose than set, the top of the vine is also pinched out, the red, but is not wholly free from it. This thus stopping growth entirely. It is claimed treatment is good though not always entirely for this rather drastic treatment that it successful, for nearly all fungous diseases, as makes larger and earlier fruit, and that it rust, leaf blight, black or brown rot on fruit, tends to make the crop mature all at once. It is recognized among planters that more

the arsenites for insect pests, and with risk attends the transplanting of evergreens hellebore for currant and gooseberry worm. than deciduous trees. This applies with Professor Waugh of the Vermont Experi- more force to those of a broad-leaved charcause is not far to seek. When deciduous trees are planted it is either spring or autumn, when they are bereft of foliage. At such times the calls on the roots are not so important as they are when foliage is to be supplied.

The evergreen is never without foliage; and it is because of this so much more care is required in transplanting it. There is no reason why so much care should be taken to handle their thousands as well as their hun- as an orchard, and we think there is but preserve the leaves, when, by reducing their number, the safety of the tree would be so much advanced. Southern nurserymen understand this; and one and all notify in market must depend largely upon careful | their customers that leaves will be taken off of such evergreens as Magnolia grandiflora before being shipped.

Northern nurserymen do the same in the ease of the holly; and if the rule were to treat supply, choice young chickens at 35 cents a after the picking is over, and thus saving all evergreens this way, excepting, of course, those with balls of earth, such as rhododendrons usually carry, it would result most favorably.

This defoliation could be practiced to advantage to some degree on coniferous evergreens, the foliage of which could be partially removed when they were transplanted.

It has but recently been suggested that it might be profitable to select the sexes in at 16 to 17 cents for choice broilers, 14 to 15 cents for fair to good. Chickens, choice, but he sets some plants in the spring to gus culture. We were under the impres-11 to 12 cents and common 9 to 10 cents. grow runners, that he may be able to get sion that the suggestion was too recent to

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

firm. Spy \$3 to \$4.50, Ben Davis \$2.75 to \$3.50 and Roxbury Russet \$3.25 to \$3.75, No. 2 all kinds \$1.75 to \$2.25. Strawberries in moderate supply, and fair demand for good. Some choice large from Delaware readily at 10 to 12 cents, and best Baltimore at 7 to 9 cents, poor to ordinary lots at 4 to 8 cents. A few blueberries from North Carolina fair to choice 12 to 15 cents. Florida pineapples 24, 30 and 36, at 15, 12 and 10 cents each. Some large Porto Rican pines from 35 to 50 cents each. A few cranberries still selling at about \$4 a crate.

California oranges in only moderate supply now, only 14,628 boxes arriving last week. Seedlings sell at \$3 to \$3.50 a box. Navels, 176, 200 and 216 counts, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4, choice to fancy, \$3.75 to \$4.25, 150 counts \$3.50 to \$3.75 and smaller counts \$2.75 to \$3. Some St. Michaels at \$3.25. Bloods are scarce at \$3.25 to \$3.50 a box, half boxes \$1.75 to \$2. California grape fruit, poor to-ordinary, \$1.75 to \$2.25, good to choice \$2.50 to \$3 and fancy \$3.25 to \$4. Messina and Palermo lemons, 300 counts, fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3, choice \$3.25 and fancy \$3.50 to \$3.75; 360 counts about 25 cents a box less. Figs dull at 8 to 12 cents a pound and dates at 3\frac{1}{2} to 4 cents. Florida grape fruit can still be found at \$7 to \$9 a box. Bananas are plenty at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per stem for yellow, red scarce at \$4 to \$6. Cocoanuts at \$3 per sack of 100 nuts.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

An examination of the farmer's wagons or the street at daylight in the morning reveals the fact that if it were not for Southern products our supply of vegetables would be limited in both variety and quantity. A few have winter vegetables from the cellar, such as old beets, carrots and parsnips, and with much larger amounts of greens, like dandelions, spinach, kale, rhubarb and asparagus, brella plant, does well in such a place and while some are loaded with such as lettuce and tomatoes, cucumbers and parsley grown One of the difficulties in fruit growing for under glass, but the Southern States furnish market is the difficulty of getting the extra number of hands required in the fruit-picking and fruit-handling season. For this a box, and natives 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, reason, more money is usually made by and Norfolk \$3 to \$5 per hundred bunches. those who grow on the dearer lands near Beet greens 30 to 40 cents. Carrots, old, large cities than on cheaper tracts in less 60 to 65 cents a box and new scarce at populous places. California is experiencing \$1 a dozen bunches. Flat turnips 50 to 60 this trouble as well as the East. Last sea-cents a box, and bunches \$1.50 a hundred, son it is said that only by the temporary em- yellow turnips \$1.25 a barrel. Egyptian ployment of Chinese and Japanese could the onions \$1.75 to \$2 a sack and \$1.35 to \$1.40 crops have been harvested. The papers a crate. Leek 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, and assert that even kid-fingered dudes were chives \$1. Radishes 50 to 60 cents. Hotinduced, in some instances, to turn in and house cucumbers \$5 per hundred and South ern \$1.25 to \$1.75 a crate. Florida peppers

\$1.50 to \$2.50 a crate, and tomatoes \$2 to \$2.25 a carrier for good to choice, fair \$1.50 to \$2, hothouse 20 cents a pound. Rhubarb insports from this country.

The truck-farming industry in North Caro-many in the care in the country in the care in the care

to \$2,25 a case, and asparagus \$2.50 to \$3.50 a
box for native. New Marrow squash \$3 to
\$3.50 a barrel crate and summer squash \$1
to \$2.

Cabbages plenty at \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel
crate, cauliflowers \$2 a basket, kale 10
cents a bushel and dandelions 30 to 40 cents.
Spinach 40 cents a box, lettuce varying from
\$1.50 to \$2.50 a long box, as to quality. Egg
plant \$2 to \$3 per case, parsley scarce at
\$1.75 to \$2.25 a bushel. Green peas, Maryland, at \$1.50 to \$2 a basket, and Norfolk at
50 cents to \$1. String beans from North
Carolina \$2 a basket for choice, but spotted
ones from \$1 up. Mushrooms 50 to 75 cents
a pound.

Old potatoes in light supply and higher.

extra \$1, and fair to good 90 to 95 tons 8 to 92 cents, vents 5 to 5 cents, rancy and Digit cents, Dakota Red 90 cents. York —The wool receipts in Boston since Jan. 1 extra \$1, and fair to good 90 to 95 cents, Dakota Red 90 cents. York State white round 85 to 90 cents and Chenangoes 90 cents. New Southern coming in better supply, but with steady fair demand. North Carolina Rose and Hebron mand. North Carolina Rose and Hebron Carolina Rose and Red Bliss State \$4.62 a barrel White \$4.6

There is but a light supply of old potatoes, and they are firm at \$2.37 to \$2.50 for 180 and they are firm at \$2.37 to \$2.50 for 180 pounds, or per sack. Southern new plenty, but irregular in quality, and not all in good condition, but a fair demand. Prime are \$3 to \$4 a barrel and No. 2 \$1.50 to \$2.50. Bermuda prime \$4 to \$5 and No. 2 \$3 to \$3.50. Norfolk beets \$2 a barrel and bunch beets \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred for Southern, \$4 to \$5 for Jersey and Long Island. Carrots steady, but quiet, at about last week? rates \$5 for Jersey and Long Island. Carrots steady, but quiet, at about last week's rates. Rer. | pails 10½ to 10½ cents, pork tongues \$28.50, loose salt pork 9½ cents, briskets 10½ cents, sausage Egyptian onions \$1.60 to \$1.75 a sack, Bermeat 74 cents, country dressed hogs 74 cents. \$1.75 to \$2 a barrel, 90 cents to \$1 a sack. \$1.75 to \$2 a barrel, 90 cents to \$1 a sack. Radishes, nearby, 50 to 75 cents a hundred bushels of wheat, 16,413,000 bushels of corn, 11,218,bunches. Celery, Florida, \$2.50 to \$3.50 a 000 bushels of oats, 743,000 bushels of rye, and 822,case. Garlie 6 to 7 cents a pound. Turnips, 000 bushels of barley. Compared with one week ago Canada Russia, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel, new this shows a decrease of 3,130,000 bushels of wheat, white North Carolina \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel, Jersey \$2.50 to \$3 for 100 bunches. Aspara-Jersey \$2.50 to \$3 for 100 bunches. Asparagus scarce and high. Colossal \$5 to \$6 per dozen bunches, extra prime, green or white, says to \$2.50 to \$4, prime \$2.50 and user to fair. gus scarce and high. Colossal \$5 to \$6 per \$1.50 to \$1.75.

crate, cauliflower nearby \$1.75 a dozen, Nor-folk \$1.25 to \$1.75 a half-barrel basket. Long Island kale 35 to 50 cents a barrel. Long Island kale 35 to 50 cents a barrel.

—Trafton makes the exports from the Atlander Long Island 51 a barrel and letting. ach, Long Island, \$1 a barrel and lettuce flour, 3,571,000 bushels of wheat, 2,733,000 bushels \$1 to \$1.75. Florida egg plant \$2 to \$3.50 of corn, 1910 barrels of pork, 11,819,000 pounds of a case and peppers \$1 to \$1.50. Cucumbers, lard and 29,475 boxes of meats. Charleston and Savannah, \$2 to \$2.50 a crate and Florida \$1.25 to \$1.75, with baskets ing May 31 were valued at \$2.496,428, and the imat \$1.50 to \$2. Green peas in good supply, but choice in demand at 75 cents to \$1.25 in \(\frac{1}{2}\)-barrel baskets for Norfolk, \$1.50 for Baltimore and \$1 to \$1.50 for Eastern Shore. more and \$1 to \$1.50 for Eastern Shore. have been \$42,508,245, and imports \$36,129,983. String beans in light supply and choice Excess of exports \$6,378,262. Same five months firmer. North Carolina \$1.50 to \$2 a basket, last year exports were \$60,623,945, and imports Charleston and Savannah 75 cents to \$1.50 were \$28,257,546. Excess of exports were for wax or green. Squashes, Florida 50 to 75 \$32,371,399. cents a crate for yellow, 40 to 60 cents for have been granted pensions to two widows of the white, Charleston white 75 cents to \$1 a war of 1812, 112 widows and 7 soldiers of Indian bushel basket.

There is a light supply of apples and choice Baldwins are \$4.50 to \$5.50 a barrel, Russet, common to choice, \$3 to \$4.50 and sions numbered 34,308, of which 1051 were for Russet, common to choice, \$3 to \$4.50 and poorer stock at \$2 to \$3. Peaches have begun to arrive in small lots. Some Florida sell at \$2 to \$2.50 a carrier, and Georgia \$1 to \$2.50 as to size and condition. Strawberries in liberal receipt, but many lots wet and soft. Maryland good to choice 6 to 8 cents a quart, ordinary 4 to 5 cents, Jersey fair to choice 4 to 8 cents and Norfolk 4 to Game not coming now, but some in cold six inches above the netting. He says that last winter he went to his henhouse one night before retiring and saw some one apparently investigating the fastening at the six inches above the netting. He says that sinches above the netting and saw some one apparently investigating the fastening at the six inches above the netting. He says that six inches above the netting. He says that some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting. He says that some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting. He says that the six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now, but some in cold six inches above the netting now in this state where a few farms in this State where a f melons generally poor and ordinary at \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel box, but prime to fancy \$3

> -The imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week are \$1,623,241, against \$1,600,-288 last week. Amount marketed \$1,538,426, against \$1,683,591.

-The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$280,523, previous week \$196,013, similar week last year \$162,-026. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$4,192,761, against \$4,188,-750 in 1900.

-May showed the largest cereal exports on There are but few apples and prices are record from this port, aggregating 4,344,340 bush els, carried out on 33 steamers. Since Jan. 1 the total is 18,237,581, against 9,486,242 bushels for the same period last year.

---Our exports to Spain for the nine months ending March 31, 1901, were valued at \$11,879,349, against \$10,081,920 in corresponding months the year previous, and \$7,091,043 for same months in nd 1899. The largest item is cotton, though breadstuffs, oil and manufactures of wood are important items.

-Envelopes were first used in 1839 --- Anæsthetics were discovered in 1844.

-The exports of live stock and dressed meats last week included 2896 cattle, 2434 sheep, 17,211 quarters of beef from Boston, 3706 cattle, 3234 sheen, 25,873 quarters of beef from New York, 1370 cattle, 2215 sheep from Baltimore, 700 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, 768 cattle, 2071 sheep from Portland, 3198 cattle, 1322 sheep from Montreal, a total of 11,988 cattle, 11,276 sheep, 43,-784 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 5642 cattle, 8714 sheep, 33,414 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 3904 cattle, 500 sheep, 8770 quarters of beef to London; 1027 cattle, 1602 sheep to Glasgow; 502 cattle to Bristol; 357 cattle to Neweastle; 230 cattle, 620 sheep to Manchester; 200 eattle to Hull; 1600 quarters to beef to Southampton; 76 cattle, 140 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies. -Owing to the ruined harvests. Germany will

need to import 1,500,000 tons more wheat and 750, 000 tons more rye this year than last. —Russia has placed a tariff of nearly \$5 per 110 pounds upon American cotton to encourage

its growth in the Central Asia provinces, and in 1890 the yield there was estimated at about 877,-

a pound.

Old potatoes in light supply and higher.

Aroostook Green Mountains \$1.05, for extra and fair to good 95 cents to \$1. Hebrons, and fair to good 95 cents to \$2. The market on lambs and muttons is sacady with prices well sustained. Spring lambs \$3 to \$5. fall lambs 7 to 9½ cents, Brighton fancy 9 to 10 cents, muttons 6 to 9 cents, fancy and Brightons 8 to 9½ cents, veals 5 to 9 cents, fancy and Brightons 10 cents.

\$3. to \$3.50. Charleston and Savannah extra \$4.50, medium \$3.50 to \$4, and culls \$2 to \$2.50, Florida No. 1 \$4.50, No. 2 \$2.50 to \$3. North Carolina sweets in small supply and light demand at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

New York Markets.

—Eggs are in large supply, and no nearby and Cape were sold above 16 cents and many lower. Eastern and Northern choice fresh sold at 14 cents, fair to good at 12½ to 13 cents. Western fancy fresh sold at 13½ cents, selected 12½ to 13 cents, fair to good at 11½ to 12 cents. Southern fresh 11 to 12 cents and Western dirties \$2.40 to \$3 a case. There are 171,215 cases in cold storage now and a vear ago there were 128.650 cases. --- Eggs are in large supply, and no nearby and

now and a year ago there were 128,650 cases.

—Pork products are quiet and steady. Heavy backs \$18.25, medium \$17.25, long cut \$18.75, lean

-The visible supply of grain in the United and 239,000 bushels of barley, with an increase of 1,093,000 bushels of corn, 780,000 bushels of oats \$3.50 to \$4, prime \$2 to \$3.50 and poor to fair bushels of rye and \$10,000 bushels of barley.

—The world's exports of grain last week were Cabbages plenty at 50 to 75 cents a barrel 7,978,970 bushels of wheat from six countries, and els of wheat and 2,037,343 bushels of corn.

wars, 325 widows and 14 survivors of Mexican wars, and 6 others for service prior to 1861, a total of 466. On account of the civil war, original pen-

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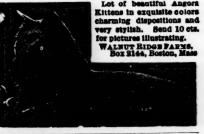
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ful turkey growers in America are em-bodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality. Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo

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BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 15, 1901.

Chestnut Hill comes high.

This is a bad season for masts

The ocean is beginning to invite the world

Now is the season of the real strawberry in the strawberry ice cream.

The first warm days are sufficient to set some of the largest men to looking nervously even at the smallest dogs.

Priscilla furniture now on exhibition at the Tremont Theatre suggests that the exhibition should have been at the Colonial. People who are watching the up-town

not only follows the flag, but follows the

it does hold a record.

owner himself is American.

case evidently knew their own minds regarding Sunday golf. They not only acquitted the defendant, but recomn amending the law. When one hears nothing of Richard Hard-

ing Davis it now transpires that he is likely to be at Marion busily working, and further, that the people of that quiet town are glad The Boston navy yard is blossoming out

are only noticeably in evidence during pauses in the dramatic season.

of its Egyptian darkness.

that needs constant advertising.

mind regarding the Gloucester City Council, found that three brigades were fighting the enough to provide for this in most cases, paid for her. They sent the mare here by meeting the demand for an apology with a whole rebel army, he was acting in disobediand the Grand Army in barges, because their a negro sometime ago, but the pony has not cold, historical statement. It is now up to ence of orders. Had the enemy conquered age and infirmities have disabled them from come, and the boat is about ready to start. future that cannot be put in evidence to pleased with the victory, all of them might ism of the coming generation as does the "Well, my friend, your son-in-law has support unpleasant epithets.

The open car brings again into prominence the human ambition to occupy the end seat; also it again suggests the fact that the ordinary car seat is either just a little bit too narrow, and by wide or just a little bit too narrow, and by no means a happy medium between the come of the Secretary of also it again suggests the fact that the ordinary car seat is either just a little bit too narrow, and by and General McClellan did not advance this army at the orders of the Secretary of also it again suggests the fact that the ordinary car seat is either just a little bit too narrow, and by and General McClellan did not advance the whose the vanity of the few whose term of service was short, and who sold the horse will be on our for the pony. Put your mare on board the boat, and tell your son-in-law to sell the mare as she is for what he can just and General McClellan did not advance his army at the orders of the Secretary of arm the following: Epsom salts, two pounds, nitrate polarity as few whose term of service was short, and who sold the horse will be on our for the pony. Put your mare on board the boat, and tell your son-in-law to sell the mare as she is for what he can just and General McClellan did not advance his army at the orders of the few whose term of service was short, and who sold the horse will be a the poly about that pony team. It is probable to the first pony about the first pony and the following: Epsom salts, two pounds, nitrate pony safe. The man who sold the horse will branch the first pony about t profit of the company.

fortably on stone pedestals.

proportion as the admirers of this truly deserved disgrace because of their disobe at least, of them cannot be made a permathey did not, they usually showed good read on this subject. nent addition to the museum.

A contemporary declares that many of the rich men in Boston are unostentatious For our own part, however, we believe that there are various kinds of ostentation, and that economy is not always as unobtrusive as some people like to fancy it. There is ostentation sometimes even in a two-cent apple, and one of the simplest rules of simple living is to so live that not even a reporter pays the least attention to you.

rain, amounting to 6.31 inches, which is more than has fallen in May during any ers excite our appetites, while the Book year of the ten years past. There were also seven cloudy days and seven fair days out of the thirty-one days. May, 1900, held the previous record for rainfall of 5.7 inches, while May, 1891, had the record for a dry month of .81 inches. While records of previous years are not available, the weather bureau do not think any May records are likely to exceed these if they have been carefully kept in this State. The heaviest rain was on May 19, 1.45 inches. We have had from Jan. 1 to before he started to make this address to May 31, 4.09 inches more than the average for the five months in years since a record has their own way," wrote the blithe and charmbeen kept, and from March 1 to May 31 9.37 ing Robert Louis, "but they are a mighty inches more than the average for those three months. So we think any one is justi- to sit like the Lady of Shalott, peering into fied in saying that we have had a very wet a mirror, with your back turned on all the spring, and if any one says on a rainy mornng that they never saw such weather before, it will be perfectly justifiable to ask if reminds us, he will have little time for they have seen any other kind of weather for the last three months. The man who says we shall not have three days of fair weather in succession during the year ought days, read too much, think too little, and to be stoned either as a false prophet or a prophet of evil.

The State of Rhode Island is more densely populated than any other State in the Union, having 407 inhabitants to the square mile by the last census. It is true that this is exceeded by the District of Columbia which is and its suburbs, and probably would not equal the same area in Greater New York, Chicago. Boston or several other cities. Nature at her levelicet collected the suburbs when sisted that girls have bodies it must ever be insisted that they are souls. Chicago, Boston or several other cities.

ce with over 187. Of the other States | a sunset walk. that have over 100 people to the square mile we note New York 152.6, Pennsylvania 140.1, Maryland 120.5 and Ohio 102. There is but one person to ten square miles in Alaska, and four on ten square miles in Nevada, so that they can find room for a few more. Wyoming people have about a square mile apiece, and in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana and Idaho about one-half a square mile to each person. Maine has 23.2 to the quare mile, and Arkansas 24.7, while the island of Hawaii has something less than 24. Those who feel crowded in the older States can easily find places where they will

In some of the Western States the idea of centralized schools, where the town pays the expenses of taking to school scholars who live in outlying districts, development of the Hub declare that trade seems to be meeting with much favor, both as a measure of economy, in requiring less expense for school buildings and for heat-That two-foot lobster that is coming to us | ing them, a less number of teachers, and, from Maine will hardly tempt the cruel therefore, better teachers at same cost, and epicure who prefers the little fellows, even if as placing of feeble or lame children upon an equality with the most robust in ability to attend the school. They claim that this The victory of Mr. Whitney's good horse more than counterbalances the expense of on Epsom Downs loses something of its transportation, and we can readily believe glory when one remembers that only the it to be the best method where towns are large and many of the families remote not only from the centre of the town, but Now is the time for wise parents to begin from the centre of a district large enough a campaign of education for the purpose of to furnish a proper number for a district teaching their children that a small fire- school. There are certain sections of New cracker is every bit as patriotic as a big one. England where we think this plan might be adopted to the better opportunity of scholars The jury in the recent New York golf in thinly settled districts, and at a saving of are not willing to relinquish the opportucost to the town. We attended in our youth a district school not graded, with an average of sixty or more scholars from four to ninesome of the graded schools, and better than those in the smaller districts where they could not afford to pay much for the dozen of children that attended.

Obedience to Orders.

The dismissal of five cadets at West Point. while "implicit obedience to orders" is one The Lamb's Club in New York seems to of the cardinal rules of that establishment, be in danger of being depopulated, or, at and is supposed to be the law for every least, turned into what might be called a graduate, there have been many conspicuous club of semi-benedicts, whose better halves examples of its violation. When Gen. Winfield Scott commanded the Army of the Potomac in 1861, he resigned his position because Gen. George B. McClellan did not obey Very few people have realized that we his orders or follow the customs of the ser have an Egypt in Massachusetts until of vice to report to him, instead of directly to the late, when the plans of Mr. Lawson's new Secretary of War or the President. When stable have brought the little town on the the battle of Williamsburg was fought, South Shore suddenly and picturesquely out after the Confederate army took their seventeen thousand men away from the eighty-five thousand that General Mc-Another person has been shot by the idiocy Clellan had in front of them, General and pull the twigger in mere sportive- engagement, but one might as well have put to have put those men in the front and told ride. them not to light. And when General Sum-Senator Gardner refused to change his ner sent reinforcements to them after he make the procession imposing would be in order to get the pony he did buy her and the city government to make history in the them, or if the country had not been so have been court-martialed and dismissed from the service.

When General McClellan did not advance no means a happy medium between the comfort of the passenger and the legitimate sand men of his own troops guarding rebal fort of the passenger and the legitimate sand men of his own troops guarding rebel all those old soldiers who take any part of It was a very shrewd way of getting a few oil. Continue the medicine for one month, or Technology is planning a new building army regulations, there was an opportunity of them from exposure and overwork on fairly well, but was probably worth more to designed as a memorial to General Walker. for court martial much greater than there that day. The new building has a worthy institution was when General Pope ordered General behind it, a worthy benefactor to memorial- Fitz-John Porter to march exhausted troops ize and undoubtedly a worthy and useful out of a strong position into a weak, one future. Such memorials are several degrees and subject them to the orders of a combetter than bronze figures standing uncom- mander in whose ability they had no confidence and he had even less.

The whole history of the civil war is filled The Attwood exhibition at the Museum of with instances of disobedience of orders by Fine Arts has been added to during the graduates of West Point, and some of them week, and its popularity is increasing in received deserved promotion and others ungentle humorist learn that his original drawings are on exhibition there. Bearing in mind the influence of Mr. Attwood and the think for himself, and the volunteers obeyed opposing views of the matter were well charm of his drawings, it is a pity that some, orders as well as the regular troops, or, if stated by several people competent to speak son for their failure to do so.

Intemperance in Reading.

One of the most interesting baccalaure ates we have seen thus far this year was that delivered last week by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to the graduates of the woman's college, in which he tersely but trenchantly condemned what he called "an era of Carnegie-too much reading." He said in part: "Reading is kind of craze that has got hold of people The records of the weather bureau for It is a dangerous habit, like a stimulant. last month show a record of seventeen days The publishers are constantly putting forth new attractions in the field, and the review Lovers' Library trundles round our literature as if it were milk. It is no doubt very pleasant to be up-to-date, well posted and in the swim about the latest issues from the press, but we are all in great danger of reading too much."

It would be interesting to know whether President Gilman had not himself been read ing, and that from the very pleasant Steven son essay, "An Apology for Idlers," just his students. "Books are good enough in bloodless substitute for life. It seems a pity bustle and glamour of reality. And if a man reads very hard, as the old anecdote

thought." Certainly President Gilman and Stever son have the right of it. We all, in these notoriously neglectful of our duties towards idling. There are people, many of them, who in the midst of the most charming bits of nature will laboriously dig out the comments Bædecker or some other guidebook authority has recorded about the beautiful scenery before them. These painstaking individuals believe in "getting Nature at her loveliest solicits their regard. Massachusetts comes next with nearly 349 And they are only less trying to the sociable

pleasantly pointed out, "extreme busyness, word, the best kind of camaraderie, and, whether at school or college, kirk or market, when all sis said, that is the goal toward is a symptom of deficient vitality; and a which all this newer education is striving. States can easily find places where they will be a catholic appenate they go several miles for that purpose.

Men need today wives who can share their tite, and a strong sense of personal identity." And Stevenson has rightly made no the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors without men called from the city by ill health or any the girl who can be out of doors with the girl who can be out of doors wi

Memorial Day Marches.

Now that Memorial Day has passed we desire to call attention to one thing in connection with its observance that we think should be changed, and that is the long marches that are taken by some of the veterans, in their eagerness to pay tribute to the memory of their comrades. This should be given up now. We know that some posts nity of once more marching to the drum beat under the folds of the old flag, and exhibiting their soldierly deportment, but a teen years old, and we think they were as little examination of the rolls of such posts well taught by one teacher as the pupils of has convinced us that those who oppose the project of having carriages for every member of the posts are in most cases those who enlisted near the end of the war, in 1864 or 1865, and who were mostly young men at that

or 1862, many of whom were not young even he would like to board the pony at the price in a way that is decidedly promising for the maritime future of the port. "None betas was taught to those who spent the winter that came under our observation a few years ter" is the present ambition, and all the from superior officers," though the real of 1861 and 1862 drilling under such military ago. We went down to the wharf to ship a straws point toward a successful achieve- cause was a failure to suppress hazing of martinets from West Point as Gen. George horse to the Provinces and there saw an newly appointed cadets, reminds us that B. McClellan, Gen. Don Carlos Buell, Gen-elderly gentleman holding a mare by the eral Heintzelman, General Franklin and General Hooker.

We refer to those not because they were better generals or better drill masters than those who had charge of Western troops, Been buying?" but because most of the New England troops
who went out during the first two years of in-law, who is a clergyman in the Provinces, the West, under Grant and Sherman, Fre- ton on the boat he picked up a paper in mont Rosecrans and Thomas, were no less which was an advertisement of a very valuwell drilled.

four or five miles this year is a greater hard- send to be kept with the mare. The pony of the human tendency to point supposedly Hooker, General Hancock and General Kear- the twenty or thirty miles, when they car- would be paid for his board. unloaded weapons at one's nearest friends ney had orders not to bring on any general ried guns and equipments. They should The item is trite, but the habit is one a match to powder and told it not to burn as provided that every veteran soldier might bereavement, so called at the place mentioned

> marching, appeals as strongly to the patriot- We don't know what to do." may not so well please the vanity of the few safe.

property and officers' headquarters, or act- these memorial services, because we think dollars from an honest, unsuspecting, welling as servants for officers in defiance of that each Memorial Day reduces the number meaning man for an animal that looked

Girls and Athletics.

In a certain girls' college near Boston there were recently held some inter-class basket-ball contests, which, reported in the daily press in an altogether vellow and unwarranted fashion, had the effect of creating among the better class of parents a decided disinclination to have their daughters participate in such rude sports. Then almost on the heels of this a well-known teacher in this vicinity expressed at a gathering of professional men the opinion that basket-ball has a tendency to make its participants rough and loud, and inasmuch as it is characterized by an absence of selfrestraint and develops the bitterness of rivalry, is not at all conducive to the cultivation of the best womanly spirit.

Now while it is undoubtedly true that athletic contests for women are most undesirable except when carrried on in so quiet a fashion as almost to eliminate the element of rivalry, it is not true that basket ball, played under proper conditions, tends to make a girl either boisterous or selfish. On the contrary, the restraint which must be exercised in order to play the game fairly is an impor tant element in the physical and moral development of young women. Moreover, the entire female organism is greatly improved by a moderate amount of such exercise, since by its thorough training the muscles of the body come to respond intelligently, accurately and spontaneously to the slightest dictate of the will. Best of all, a higher standard of health and strength is almost surely attained by a girl who has intelligently entered into basket-ball work.

What is greatly needed, however, in our chools and colleges is intelligent direction of the gymnastic work undertaken. Women cannot go often into athletic contests and yet keep in addition to the health they gain all the refinement and tenderness womanly nature. The strain of competition. there lurks in any rivalry that has to do with paid for and had been delivered. the physical side of woman a particularly

people to the square mile, and we are not uncomfortably crowded. New Jersey takes third place with a little more than 250 to the ting, or a magazine article it is their literary ing, therefore, is as good as golf and it is a 'This incident was related to the writer by a sunset walk.

Sainte-Beuve, as he grew older, came to regreat deal better than basket ball, useful as an acquaintance who is trustworthy and was this is in its own limited way. Outdoor knowing to the facts. He was at the stable where the present all experience as a single great the pupil as primarily for the promotion of when the purchaser who had been outworded book in which to study for a few years ere pleasure and health, never as a competition.

We go hence; and it seemed all one to him Rowing, paddling, swimming, walking,—all whether you should read in Chapter XX., which is the differential calculus, or in distinctly to be encouraged among girls, too, plenty of good feed, too, for \$11 a month and Chapter XXXIX. which is hearing the for the reason that the woman who has the source are kept for \$7.0 month at any time. Chapter XXXIX., which is hearing the for the reason that the woman who has the band play in the garden. Sainte-Beuve strength and inclination to share the outmon sense, or, what is vastly better, a charm- as well as more healthful than her old-fash-

PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to sell their family, road and trotting horse, 7 years old, 15.2 hands high, weighs 1650 pounds, road 9 miles an hour and trots mile bester than 3 minutes, safe for lady to drive with the properties of the

A farmer living some distance from Bos-They can outmarch the veterans of 1861 ton sent us the clipping and intimated that halter. We walked around the animal carelessy and the man who held her queried, "How much is she worth?"

Oh, somewhere from \$2.50 to \$2500.

"Well, you see it was this way. My sonthe war served and learned the duties of a recently buried his wife. He has a daughsoldier under them. Those who served in ter who is fond of ponies. Coming to Bosable mare that would be sold cheap to go But the men who served under these com- into the country, but the party offering the manders are no longer young. A march of mare had a pony outfit which he wished to ship to many of them now than once was could be used for driving and \$20 per month

"My son-in-law thought the pony might be excused from it, and carriages should be help divert his daughter's mind from her in the advertisement. He did not want to The money expended for a brass band to buy this mare as he has no use for her, but

sight of a few old cripples hobbling pain- evidently bought a horse. Now I would not ular teeth. Take all grain away and substitu fully along through mud or dust, although it worry about that pony team. It is probably bran, also feed plenty of green grass, and give in

convert into fertilizer than for any other purpose. Men who advertise to pay from \$20 upwards per month for having ponies and horses boarded in the country have very With the coming of spring has arisen the strong strings hitched to those animals question whether gymnastics among young They use them as enticing bait for hooks women are being too much encouraged in thrown out to catch country suckers. They our schools and colleges, and it is being find plenty of suckers who eagerly swallow asked whether such athletic contests as now the bait and part with their hard-earned go on in educational centres may not tend to dollars. The countrymen generally pay make woman less womanly and to mar her from four to ten times as much as a horse is sense of delicacy. Concerning this, there is, worth, and invariably fail to secure the pony

Another case similar in character to that of the Down East clergyman occurs to mind. There was a smart man down in Maine who had heard that a certain set of fellows. generally know as "gyps" up in Boston, were swindling countrymen in horse deals He saw an advertisement of a very valuable horse that would be sold for \$125 to go into the country, and the seller would give \$22 a month apiece for keeping two horses. This smart Down East Yank boasted to his friends that "them Boston fellers" couldn't get the best of him. He would "go up and show them a trick that they hadn't seen."

He came, he saw, but alas! he was conquered. He could have the valuable horse for \$125 cash in hand. He could have the others to keep at the price advertised, but he must pay cash for the animal offered for sale. He tried to negotiate payment by getting credit on account in advance for keeping the pair at \$44 per month, but the parties could not see it in that light. They must have the cash, but they would deliver the horse bought, together with the pair, at the cars ready for shipment

Smartie finally paid the \$125, and left instructions where and when to deliver the horses. He then went to the freight-yard and arranged for transportation for three horses. He instructed the man in charge to refuse to take less than three. Having arranged this to his satisfaction, he went back to the vicinity of the stable where he made his purchase to watch the proceedings. The parties got sight of him, and at the time agreed upon had a man mount a horse and lead two others toward the station. The purchaser then "triumphed, but his triumph was short." Upon, reaching the freightyard the man with the horses tendered the one sold to the railroad man, who, acting upon instructions, refused to take less than

The man on horseback coolly threw down the rope attached to the halter of the horse too, is almost always harmful. Rivalry of that the Maine man had paid for, and rode any kind is not particularly conducive to the off, leaving him there in the yard loose, redevelopment of what is best in a woman, and marking as he did so that the horse was

Some one finally caught the animal and led him to a stable, where he was found by the smart man, who had parted with \$125 for a horse not worth more than \$15, in Such gymnastic training as develops order to "give the Boston fake dealers a among girls a love of physical exercise in lesson, and show them a trick that they had

square mile, while Connecticut has the fourth duty to peruse just when one longs to go for great deal better than basket ball, useful as an acquaintance who istrustworthy and was

ponies are kept for \$7 a month at any time in the year. Just bear this fact in mind, must have been a gentleman of great com- door pleasure of her brother is more human readers, and when you see an advertisement offering \$20 a month for keeping a pony or ing fellow to meet. For as Stevenson has loned sister. She will have gained, in a a horse in the country, rest assured that pleasantly pointed out, "extreme busyness, word, the best kind of camaraderie, and, there is always a string concealed that is a horse in the country, rest assured that securely attached and will prevent such animals from leaving Boston.

tity." And Stevenson has rightly made no exception for the benefit of those people who are always "improving their mind" by burying their nose in a book.

Especially at the beginning of the summer season is it good for us to reflect that all wisdom and all entertainment has not been printed on smooth paper and bound between nicely decorated covers.

One impulse from the vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can.

The Fake Horse Dealers.

The increased demand for good Lorses and the girl who can be out of doors without for doors without forever catching cold, or can take a good tramp when her companion feels like walking, without spending the next twenty-four hours in bed, is the kind of girl this twentient with the sages can alous to secure good homes for their faithful and valuable horses that they will sell trotters and pacers which the can bow and pacers which ing, without spending the next twenty-four hours in bed, is the kind of girl this twentient worth from \$1000 to \$10,000, for the paltry worth from \$100 to \$10,000, for the p

and the improvement in prices for choice horse stock has seemed to inspire the fake dealers in this vicinity with renewed courage. They are patronizing such of the daily and Sunday papers as will take their advertisements more liberally of late than they have for several years past.

Following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in a Boston Sunday paper a few weeks since:

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to sell their family, road and trotting horse, 7 years old, 15.2 hands high, weighs 1899 pounds, road 9 miles an hour and trots a mile better than 3 minutes, safe for lady to drive with perfect safety; also rubber-tired Goddard bushels, all for \$125; sell horse alone for \$55 worth \$189 for family use; 2 weeks trial given; also would like o board my daughter's pony team of or smonths with responsible parties; will pay \$20 month. Call at the Cedars estate, 2 Guild street, second big house on left-hand side, Roxbury, Mass.; take any forest fills car at Subway, 10 minutes' ride. Boston.

The victims of these sharps get but very lighted the course of the safe of them as follows:

Philadelphia horse "gyps" are continually when as follows:

Philadelphia horse "gyps" are continually when as follows:

Philadelphia horse "gyps" are continually when when she mes schemes to trap the unwary dupes who are on the lookout for bargham. The latest care on the lookout for bargham. The latest scheme brought to light has left a Roxborough citizen with a three-footed animal and a suit at law for damages. John Bell, an iron worker at Pencoyd, also tills a small farm in Upper Rox-borough. A few days ago he purchased a horse, who garanteed the animal sound, with the ex-ection of a slight lameness that came from a wrench and would come all right.

After working the horse a few days the lame ness increased, and Bell lmagined the animal wanted shoeing. When blacksmith Welsh of substituting the rubber appliance was a very set of the same for substituting the rubber appliance was a very set of the same for substituting the rubber

The victims of these sharps get but very little sympathy from horsemen. They are generally men who are not willing to pay a fair price for a horse that a reliable dealer will warrant sound and all right in every respect. The are looking for a chance to buy five-dollar gold pieces for a nickel, and do so in dreams, but invariably wake to find that they are the ones who have parted with the gold coin and secured the nickel.

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers.

A. B., Ohio: I have a three-year-old stallion that is a fine individual, but he has only one testicle down and no sign whatever of the other. The one that is down hangs very low and is enlarged, and the cord is very thick and wide and much enlarged. Will the other come down, and what can I do to hasten it? If he were permitted to ever a few mares would that benefit him? Can he with but one testicle get mares with foal?

Answer: Your horse is what is termed a single ridgeling. If this is the case the smaller testicle may never descend. Usually in such a case the other is abnormally large, but if it is healthy it will not prevent his potency. Service will not hasten the smaller one in its development

hasten the smaller one in its development.

S. G.: (1) Kindly prescribe for the following case: A gelding used as a road horse, nine years old, weight 975 pounds, fed liberally on oats and bran with good hay, is thin in flesh, urinates very often, sometimes twice in one hour. His legs swell occasionally, more often behind, his hair is dry, and he is a good feeder but sometimes feels dull. Have given him physic and some general condition powders, but flow of water does not appear to decrease. (2) Can anything be given a stalilon that is not a sure foal getter to help the weakness?

Answer: (1) Your horse is generally out of condition. The probable cause is from being fed too much grain, as he evidently suffers from indigestion. His urinating frequently is also a prom inent symptom, also swelling of the limbs, dull coat and being thin in flesh, appearing dull, etc. Have his mouth examined for sharp and irregoff resume the mixture, and in ten days repeat the until you see a change for the better. (2) Many stallions are impotent. You might try the follow ing: Sulphate strychnine sixty grains, powdered sugar two ounces. Make into thirty powders and give him one morning and night.

Little Bay Trees.

"The handsome little bay trees that you see rooted in tubs standing in private grounds or indoors in houses, or it may be standing outside on either side of the entrance to a house or a club, are," said a florist, "imported from Holland. They are brought over with their trunks wrapped up carefully in straw and their tops con pletely covered with burlap to protect them from injury.

"Some of them, as you will observe, are grown in pyramid form, and in some the branching, foliage-covered part is made to grow globe or apple shaped. Bay trees are sometimes rented for

decorative purposes, as palms, for instance, often are. While bay trees will thrive with suitable care in conservatories, they pine and the foliage loses life and color in close confinement in houses, and after they have been thus shut up a few months we send them to our place in the country to be restored to health. It takes about two years to bring them back to their pristine beauty "The freight on them and the duty add to

their cost, so that the little bay trees are somewhat expensive. They are sold in pairs. A pair, say three to four feet each in height, would sell for about \$50, and they run from that according to the trees and their size; a fine pair of handsome bay trees eight to ten feet in height, would sell for \$250. But we import and sell, nevertheless, a very considerable number annually." New York Sun.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 188.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay he sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December. A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Catarrh.

Called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries.

That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.
It cures radically and permanently, in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

Wigg—Every time that a Chicago girl opens he mouth she puts her foot in it. Wagg-Oh, impossible!



Last

BE hide, Tuali third \$7.000 \$3.75. Co @38; farre ST lings olds, SH 34 @55 5.25; FA shote dres VI HI CA TA 2 @2½ PE

Wate

From a beever at 12 with the 12 with the beever at 12 with the bee

ness a driver Co. Sa arriva driver

MILK FOR SALE.

Retail milk route in Cambridge. Watertown and Brighton. Price low. G. H W., Apply to 83 Summer St.

GASOLENE ENGINES



SMITH & THAYER COMPANY, 236 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Moseley's All the Cream in 60 minutes. Cream:: Separator Agents Wanted.
Mention this pape MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, Iowa.

Separated or Skimmed Milk

is replenished with cream by adding a little of Bibby's Cream Equivalent Meal, and the of calves are reared on this particular diet Bibby's Cream Equivalent has the largest sale i the world, and the name Bibby on a bag of Calf Meal is recognized as a guarantee of worth and reliability all the world over. Do not miss rearing good calves because milk is scarce, but give us a trial, and you will soon be

ed of valuable, home-reared stock, showing all the signs of good feeding and manage Price \$5.00 per 100 pounds. Freight paid to nearest Railroad Station. Prompt delivery.

Address, J. BIBBY & SONS.

97A. Ponkapog, Mass



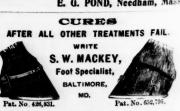




HOOF STUFFING RED BALL BRAND Stock-Food.

ATKINS & DURBROW, 160 PEARL ST King's Protector

Sire, Mambrino King, greatest sire, livor dead, of extreme speed; dam by Alma Jr., 2.26. Fee, \$15. Address
E. G. POND, Needham, Mass.





light in notice prices they in bush: 1980 if A. Hado., or do., or W. F. work. Fan sales For Local Sup the W \$3.30@ cwt. Swan marke

Mar they Big lo Walla Needl lected Two Main A. Ber Intire, lows, 7

11; A. Peave Verr H. N. Hall,

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARMIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending June 12, 1901.

Shotes and Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals week...4113 6388 140 30,714 week...4069 8064 180 27,460 2430

Prices on Northern Cattle.

-Per hundred pounds on total weight of

allow and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.75; first \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.75; sality, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, western steers, 44@6c. S AND YOUNG CALVES-Fair quality, \$20 vira, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65;

and dry, \$12@25. RES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-s10@20: two year olds, \$14@30; three year

EP-Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, sheep and lambs, per head, in lots, \$2.50@ Hogs-Per pound, 52264c, live weight: wholesale, -; retail, \$2.00@6.50; country d hogs, 7a 78c.

AL CALVES-32@52c P tb. Es Brighton, 6@7e P tb; country lots, 5@5je. F SKINS -60c@\$1.20; dairy skins, 40@60c. Low-Brighton, 4@5c P tb; country lots,

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses Watertown...1570 5739 3,524 1704 649 27,190 726 Brighton 2543

Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Sheep
Maine.	J & C Coughlin 60
At Brighton.	
E E Foye 11	New York.
F W Wormwell 6	At NEDM& Wee
P A Berry 23	Co.
Fi. Howe 6	Madrid 4
Wardwell & Me-	
	Massachusetts.
M D Holt & Son 21	At Watertown.
M D Holl & Son 31	J S Henry 14
Harris & Fel-	W A Bardwell 5
	O H Forbush 6
Thompson &	
Libby Bros 20	
	At Brighton.
New Hampshire.	J S Henry 40
At Brighton.	H A Gilmore 18
A C Foss 10	Scattering 80
W G Brown 17	R Connors 10
At N E D M & Wool	C D Lewis 8
Co.	J P Day 10
G S Peavey 13	F E Keegan 6
At Watertown.	W Mills 14
W W Wallage 48 1	D A Walker 9

Western.
At Brighton.
Morris Beef Co. 850
Swift & Co 697
W N Chamberlin
W H Monroe Vermont. Jenne 3 Woodward 12 Weel G A Sawyer Armour & Co 48 10 8 8 Learned 117 At N E D M & Wool V A Ricker I G Flanders V A Farnham Sturtevant & At N E D M & Wool Northern a J&C Coughlin 190 NEDM& Wool At Brighton. At Watertown. Canada.
At Watertown.
J A Hathaway 190 G A Sawyer 38 J A Hathaway 630 814

Export Traffic.

From late cable there is a firm English market on cattle and good prices realized on likely beeves. The range in prices 10½ @12½c, d. w. Tops at 12½c. Sheep quoted lower at 11@12c, d. w., with yearlings at 12½c. Prices on cattle are liable to be steady during this week. Shipments for the week, 3414 cattle, 2314 sheep and 126 horses. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devonian for Liverpool, 725 cattle by Swift & Co., 20 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Montclair for Bristol, 190 State and 60 Canada cattle by J. & C. Coughlin; on steamer Cambrian for London, 239 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 239 do. by Swift & Co., 54 horses by R. Hayden, 14 do. by E. H. Schloeman; on steamer Sylvania for Liverpool, 425 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 325 State cattle and 814 sheep, and 100 Canada cattle by J. A.Hathaway; on steamer Caledonian for London, 400 cattle by Armour & Co., 20 horses by R. Hay-den, 17 do. by E. H. Schloeman, 1 by Cassidy; on steamer Michigan for Liverpool, 216 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 165 State and 330 Canada attle by J. A. Hathaway, 1500 sheep by P. A.

extra.

West, imitation cr'y, large tubs firsts...

Horse Business.

Horses have sold well during the past week both for drive and business, and there has been quite a number of choice horses for drive in pairs and single hitch that have changed hands fork horses disposed of. Prices rule steady. At L. H. Brockway's Sale Stable a good week's sale for drivers and draft horses at \$100@225, with ness and drive. Good, sound chunks at \$125@175; lrivers \$100@200, a good week. At Welch & Hall Co. Sale Stable, 6 carloads disposed of, with all arrivals 190 head for the week; sold fancy pairs of rivers, \$820, \$790, \$600, \$495, some big pairs at \$450. At Moses Colman & Sons Stable a good week for good serviceable horses at \$75@250. Ponies at \$100@225. Prices steady.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, June 11, 1901. For Western cattle the market ruled steady, a noticed a firmer feeling with no improvement in prices. Butchers not over anxious to buy, still they want their usual complement. O. H. Forsold 3 beef cows, of 3150 ths, at 34c, 2 do., of | Solution ths, at \$3.30 per cwt.; 1, of 910 ths, at \$310. J. Work. A. H. Nelson, 1 cow and bull 4c.

Milch Cows.

Fancy cows by W. Cullen, 1 at \$65; 7 do., at \$61; sales at \$25 a 55. Fat Hogs.

or Western, price åc higher at 5ã@6åc, l. w.

boly between 5000@6000 head, the bulk from st, which cost steady prices, with sheep at 4.70 D ewt., and lambs at \$4.30@5.55 P W. F. Wallace had of D. Thompson of West nzey, N. H., a fine-looking sheep, weighing at Venl Calves.

must buy at lower rates to let them out. ots selling in the vicinity of 5@5le. W. F. hace sold 94 calves, of 12,490 ths, at 5c. A. P. ham, 11 calves, of 1740 ths, at near 6c, a selot. N. H. Woodward, 8 calves, of 1200 lbs,

Live Poultry.

and one-half tons at 10c p to for mixed y the crate.

he-E. R. Foye, 13; F. W. Wormwell, 13; P. ctry, 15; F. L. Howe, 21; Wardwell & McIne. 61; M. D. Holt & Son, 33; Harris & Fel-75; Thompson & Hanson, 100; Libby Bros.,

Hampshire-A. C. Foss, 66; W. G. Brown,

1. F. Jones & Co., 225; T. Shay, 90; G. S. y. 21; W. F. Wallace, 160. nont—A. Williamson, 100; Fred Savage, 95; Jenne, 73; N. H. Woodward, 56; G. W. Ir., 29; Dorand Bros., 38; A. B. Needham, H. Sprigg & Co., 150; W. A. Ricker, 101; M. ders, 100; W. A. Farnham, 40; F. S. At-

45; F. Ricker, 150; J. Ryan, 14; J. S. 5; N. Y. Madrid, 90. Bull for sale, solid silver gray. Dropped June 13, 1900. Sire, Merry Maiden's Son, by Brown Bessie's Son; dam, Merry Maiden. Dam, Sophie Hudson, 19 hts 129 oz., from 35 hts 2 oz. milk, 50 hts 14 oz. milk in one day and 11,496 hts 2 oz. in 10 months, testing 716 2 oz. in 10 months, testing 716 price to Hood FARM, Lowell, Mass. Massachusetts—J. 3. Henry, 150; A. H. Nelson, 11; H. A. Gilmore, 22; scattering, 150; R. Connors, 13; C. D. Lewis, 2; J. P. Day, 25; W. Mills,

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 2543 cattle, 649 sheep, 27,190 hogs, 726 calves, 130 horses. From West, 2144 cattle, 635 sheep, 27,000 hogs, 130 horses. Maine, 158 cattle, 14 sheep, 105 hogs, 371 calves. New Hampshire, 27 cattle, 9 hogs, 77 calves. Vermont, 19 cattle, 5 calves. Massachusetts, 196 cattle, 76 hogs, 273 calves.

Tuesday—Supply of cattle compared favorably with last week, only that there were less of the more common to fair grades such as some of the localbutchers buy, and for such the price was a grainfirmer than last week. Western cattle cost steady prices, with fair arrivals from that source Dealers from this vicinity will probably increase supply next week. W. G. Brown sold 1 pair of Hereford cattle, fattened by Cilley of New Hampshire, at 6c, 9 oxen and steers, av. 1300 fbs, at 54c J. P. Day sold 3 beef cows, 24@3c, av. 750 fbs. A C. Foss, 3 beef cows, 2710 fbs, at 4c. F. W. Wormwell, 5 cows and bulls, of 5466 fbs, at 3c. E. R. Foye, 2 beef cows, av. 1100 fbs, at 34c, 5 hogs of 200 ibs each at 6c. Wardwell & McIntire, 4 cattle, av.

Milch Cows.

Dealers were impressed at the opening tha cows would sell in a moderate way, but taking the market as a whole it was an average week both in price and demand. Good cows sold readily at steady prices. It could hardly be said that cows on sale as last week. Thompson & Hanson, 5 cows, \$45@55, with sales at \$30@35. Libby Bros. sold milch cows at \$25@50. J. S. Henry, 10 cows, \$50@55; 5 cows, \$42 each.

Venl Calves. Five and one-half cents was the top for general run of arrivals, with many at 5@5\forallec. Market a shade easier than last week. E. R. Foye, 11 calves, 110 lbs, at 5\forallec. F. W. Wormwell sold calves at 6c. M. D. Holt & Son, 21 calves, 2900 lbs, at 5\forallec. A. C. Foss, 66 calves, 150 lbs, at 5\forallec. Wardwell & McIntire sold at 5 c. F. L. Howe sold at &c.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday-Market for milch cows was less active, being less buyers and less cows on sale the average quality not as good as last week. Owners had to urge sales and some concessions were made. For beef cattle the supply light and prices improved as much as they dropped last week, and sales indicate an active demand. Wardwell & McIntire sold 8 milch cows, \$20@50. . T. Molloy, 2 extra cows, \$49 each, with sales at \$40@55. Libby Bros. sold a few cows at \$50@ 55, and sales at \$20@35. J. S. Henry sold his best cows at \$50@55, with but few exceptions down to \$35. Myer Abram sold 11 beef cows, av 1000 lbs, at 3je, with quick sale. O. H. Forb a sharp trade at 3\{\hat{2}\)4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, of 935\(\hat{a}\)1060 lbs. A. P. Needham, 1 choice cow \$50.3 at \$60.600 hbs. Needham, 1 choice cow \$50, 3 at \$60 each, especially nice, with sales at \$25@40.

Store Pige. Sales at \$2.50@3.50. Shotes, \$4.50@6.50.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Whole		ı		P		i	ce	0.0			
Poultry,	F	r	es	h	1	K		ı	le	d	ı.
and Eastern											

	Chickens, choice spring	35a
	Chickens, fair to good	25a
	Chickens, broilers	30 a 3
)	Fowls, extra choice	13 a
•	" fair to good	10a 11
)	Pigeons, tame, & doz	75 a 1
•	117 - down load on frozen	
1	Turkeys, choice	10a
•	Turkeys, com. to good	74 0 9
-	Chickens, choice, large	1101
	" broilers	1401
	Chickens, medium	901
	Fowls, good to choice	81 0
•	Old Cocks	cl a
	Old Cocks	0200
	Live Poultry.	
	Fowls P tb	100
	Power to the	6.0
	Roosters P tb	20 0
		2002
	Butter.	
	NOTE.—Assorted sizes quoted below	inclu
•	20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.	
	Creamery, extra—	
	Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes	20 a
•	Vouthorn V V asserted sizes	$20\tilde{a}$
	Northern N. Y., large tubs	20 a
	Western, asst. spruce tubs	194 a 2
	Western, large ash tubs	19 01
	Creamery, northern firsts	18 01
	Creamery, western firsts	18 a 1
	Creamery, seconds	16a1
	Creamery, eastern	16.01
	Dairy, Vt. extra	180
•	LOUIL J. VV. UAULU	

...17½ @18 ...16@17 ...14@15 15@15 imitation creamery seconds..... ladle firsts and extras...... Boxes— xtra northern creamery 20 a 20 New York, twins, extra new P b.

"firsts P b.
seconds.

Vt. twins extra P b.
"firsts P b.
"seconds P b.
New Ohio Flats, extra.
Western twins.

Nearby and Cape fancy, y doz. Eastern choice fresh. Eastern fair to good. Michigan fancy fresh Vt. and N. H. choice fresh. Western fair to good. Western selected, fresh.

Cabbage, \$\psi\$ bbl crate.

Carrots, \$\psi\$ bush.

"new, \$\psi\$ doz.

Lettuce, \$\psi\$ box.

Cucumbers, \$\psi\$ crate.

Cucumbers, bothouse, each.

Onions, Egyptian, \$\psi\$ sack.

Bermuda, \$\psi\$ crate.

Parsley, \$\psi\$ bu.

Radishes, \$\psi\$ box.

String beans, \$\psi\$ basket.

Squash, new, white, \$\psi\$ bbl cr.

New Marrow, \$\psi\$ bbl cr.

New Marrow, \$\psi\$ bbl.

Turnips, gellow, \$\psi\$ box.

Turnips, yellow, \$\psi\$ bbl.

Tomatoes, hothouse, \$\psi\$ bb.

"Southern, \$\psi\$ crate.

Green Peas, \$\psi\$ basket. Domestic Green Fruit.

" buff, in west." salted P lb.
Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each...
over weights, each...

Choice Canadian P bu..... Green peas, Western choice. Green peas, Scotch..... Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice
Evaporated, prime.
Sundried, as to quality..... Grass Seeds.

Timothy, p bu, Western...... Northern..... Clover, P lb... Red Top, western, P 50 lb sack. fancy recleaned, P lb.

Pea foreign.
Mediums, choice hand picked.
Mediums, screened.
Mediums, foreign.
Yellow eyes, extra
Yellow eyes, seconds.
Red Kidney.
Lima beans dried, \$\partial \text{ib}\$. Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, 84 1624 45, Spring, clear and straight, \$3 5523 95. Winter patents, \$4 0024 20, Winter, clear and straight, \$3 5023 85. Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 3821 00 \$\psi\$ bag, and \$2 2522 30 \$\psi\$ bbl; granulated \$2 50 \$\price 0\$ \$\psi\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 40@4 50 p bbl. Ont Menl.—Quoted firm, \$3 75@\$4 00 p bbl. for rolled, and \$4 15@4 40 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$2 90@ 3 50 P bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2, yellow, spot, 53c. Steamer yellow, new. No. 3, yellow, 564c. Onts.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 364@37c. No. 2 clipped, white, 344c. No. 3 clipped, white, 354c.

Heavier grades, spot, 351@36c. Clipped, to ship, white, 361@371c. Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kind Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$17.50a.17.75. Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$16.10a.18.50. Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$16.10a.16.25. Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$16.50. Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$24.50. Malt.-The market is steady with trade

State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c. State, 2-rowed, 60@65c. Western grades, 65@70c. Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at \$\pi_76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and \$42\overline{6}57c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 46\overline{6}48\overline{6}c.\$\overline{8}70.\$\overline{9}70.\$\over

Unwashed	fler e,	fine,	Mi	ehi	gs	ın	• •	••	••	• •	 15@16 17@18
**	** 1	blood									21 a
44	44 1	blood	1 66								210
	** 1	blood	1 44								 19 0 20
Fine delain	e. Ohio										 28 a
	Mich	gan									 25 a
Washed fle	ece										 21 a 27

DOCKING AND CASTRATING LAMBS.-Frank B., New Hampshire: Our method of docking lambs was to take them when about two weeks old, and holding them between our knees, head toward our body, we selzed the tail, and drawing the skin of it towards the body as much as pos sible, we used a heavy-bladed, sharp knife on the under side of the tail, cutting upward. It needed but a little care to hit the joint between the bones every time, so little care that after we had docked a few we seldom touched at any other place. The skin, slipping back, covered the end of the tail, and the bleeding was almost nothing. If a ram lamb not wanted as a breeder we castrated at the same time. If it were not for thus uniting the two jobs in one the docking might have been done at a week old. We used to do the castrating, as we had learned to do it on pigs and calves, which we handled before we had any sheep, by slitting the end of the pouch, but most authorities now cut off the lower part entirely, and some even advocate the cutting off the entire pouch close to the body, with the organs in it. As we never lost one by our method, we considered it good, but will not say others are not as

BUMBLEFOOT .- E. L. G., Middlesex County, Mass . Your fowl have what is known as bumbl foct, and we know of no cause for it except flying down from too high a roost on a hard floor, or one in which there are small pebbles. Take out all that have it, and place them in a dry shed without roosts, giving plenty of straw or other material for them to sit in at night. Wash the sore feet three times a day with a solution of one ounce of sulphate of copper in a quart of water, and if any of them are swollen to breaking wash in castile soap and water, and touch the edges of the wound with nitrate of silver or with carbolic acid solution. If much swollen it may be well to lance them. Then put all roosts on level and not more than two feet from the floor if they are of the larger breeds, and not over three feet for the Mediterranean breeds. If the roost are not high it may be that they have formed a habit of getting up in some high place, as a barn oft, and then flying down. They willdo so some times in search of hay or seeds in the winter. If so shut them out of it and carry hay to them. Keep everything clean on floor and under the roosts, as filth makes the healing process more

The Rural New Yorker says that "oleo ships to the tropics much better than genuine butter, the beef tallow it contains keeping it firm, and it does not lose its flavor during a sea voyage. It can be made to stand any climate much better than the lelicate butterfat. If it is admitted to the Philippines at almost the same rate as butter, dairy-men will be able to do but little business with the men will be able to do but little business with the islands." For this reason the dairymen on the Pacific coast want oleo subject to a tariff of ten cents a pound in the Philippines and butter to be admitted free, even though it loses flavor on the admitted free, even though it loses flavor on the sea voyage, and becomes rancid quickly in a hot

If those who desire to kill the beetles and slugs on their potato and tomato vines would mix their paris green with an equal amount of slaked lime, or one pound of it with two pounds of land plaster, and dust the vines with the mixture when they are a little damp from dew or rain, they would destroy the insects better than they do by spraying with the paris green in water. The poison would not wash off as easily in a shower, and it would be easy to tell when it had washed off, vithout waiting to learn it by seeing the vines half eaten up and no slugs killed. The lime or plaster would, like the lime in Bordeaux mixture, preven njury to the foliage, and they are also pposed to have some effect in preventing blight. In the days before the Colorado beetle came around almost every farmer used to put plaster on his potato and squash vines, first to keep off the little striped squash or cucumber bug, ext to prevent blight, and not least because it was supposed to attract moisture to the hill. Probably the fact was that it absorbed some of the ammonia that was escaping from the "shovel-ful of manure in the hill," which most of them used for growing potatoes, and they used to talk about growing "a peck in a hill" then, but we ever saw such a hill.

CORN AND COB MEAL.

There has been much controversy for many years in regard to the policy of grinding the cob with the corn for feeding purposes, practical farmers who grow and feed out their corn usually favoring the practice, while theorists, and those who thought it cheaper to buy corn than to grow, asserted that the cob had no feeding value. The Kansas Station experimented on this question for two years, feeding it to various animals, with the result that they found equal weights of the corn and cob meal would produce better results than the corn alone. As a bushel of ears is supposed to weigh seventy pounds when well cured, of which fifty-six pounds is grain and fourteen pounds is cob, it follows that by grinding them together the value of the meal is twenty per cent. more than the meal from the grain alone would be. In their trials the corr. and cob were ground very fine to insure more thorough digestion. The cost of grinding the cob does not greatly exceed if it equalled the cost of shelling the corn. When the ears are put in with the stalk in the silo the cob and the fibre of the stalk are so softened by heat ing that the same object is attained and the whole well digested, so that it has more value than when the best ears are picked off and shelled, and the corn meal given with the ensilage.

THE KIEFFER PEAR. 11½ 013

I the Kieffer pear was obtained, as has been said, by the crossing of the Chinese Sand pear 1850 195 crosses upon the Bartlett hat might result in a 365 0375 much better fruit. Why not try the Sheldon,

with its thick, rough skin upon the tender-skinned
Bartlett? Neither of them are much excelled by
any other pear for julciness and flavor unless by
the little Seckel or the Beurre Bosc upon the Bart2 2562 250
lett if both can be brought in bloom at the same
time? Among our many hundr ds of varieties
there should be some that would time? Among our many hundr ds of varieties there should be some that would cross so that the seedlings from them would prove better than the Kieffer, if not better than the original stocks. It may not be

so that the seedlings from them would prove better than the Kleffer, if not 17 00@17 20 better than the original stocks. It may not be 18 00@18 50 better than the original stocks. It may not be 14 00@14 50 desirable tree among a thousand or ten thousand of ten thousand or ten thousand

MARKETING GARDEN PRODUCTS. Many fruit and vegetable growers in the South and North make a mistake in watching the market reports and shipping goods when the quoted prices are high and holding them back when they are low. As a result, when the goods reach the market they find that too many others have done the same thing and when the goods are received conditions have changed, and the market is again glutted, and prices are down. This system may do well for the gardener who is so near to the market that he can have prices telephoned out to him at night and have his produce on hand be-fore daylight, or get them at the opening of the morning market and deliver his produce at eight o'clock. But the man whose products must be two or three days on the road would often do bette the chance of a rise before his consignments come to hand. One truck farmer near Norfolk, Va., who is said to have retired with nearly a million dollars made in the business, used to have one good commission agent in each of the several cities, to whom he shipped goods, notifying them by wire of amount and date of shipments, and they were then prepared to receive orders for them or to sell them for each on arrival, and if he divided his shipments by any earstern it were to divided his shipments by any system it was to keep each one well supplied with good produce, and accept the average price. The dealers, knowing they had all of his goods in the city, could ob tain the highest price of the day for them.

STANDARD PEARS. All popular kinds at your own figures. We have eavy stock. Asparagus two year. Cheap. WHITING NURSERY COMPANY, 457 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PURIFIED PURITY. Ceratol, Eczema

and skin diseases, having antiseptic properties superior to any known preparation. Results positive. Ingredients as pure as can be obtained In onemail. 25c. in stamps.

CRYSTALLINE COMPANY,

108 Fulton Street, - - New York

PENNOCK'S HEEL AND HEALING SALVE A Positive Cure for

Cracked Heels, Cuts or Sores. 50 CTS. PER JAR. ONE DOZ. JARS, \$5 A. C. PENNOCK & CO.,

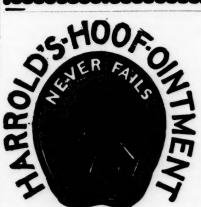
Colonial Arcade, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Walnut Hall Stock Farm,
Donerall, Ky., April 2, 1901.
A. C. Pennock & Co., Cleveland, O.:
Gentlemen: I take pleasure in calling the attention of owners and trainers to your Heel and Healing Salve. I have used it for years for cracked heels, and have found that it has no equal, as a few applications will cure and heal the most obstinate case of cracked heels when all other remedies have failed. It is also excellent for cuts, chafes or sores of any nature, and no stable should be without it. I remain Yours truly.

Talner of Fereno (3), 2,104, winner Kentucky Futurity, 1898 and 1900; Mabel (2), 1,154, winner Kentucky Futurity, two-year-old stake, 1900. olonial Areade, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Distributing Agents: Power & Co., Goshen, N. Y.; F. A. Pennock, Jamestown, N. Y.; Stalker Manu-facturing Company, Hartford, Ct.; John Brown, New Hayen, Ct.

We desire to secure one first-class har-ness and turf-goods dealer in each city to act as Distributing Agent Liberal terms to right parties.



Forbes Farm, Poakaros, Mass., Dec. 1, 1900. Harrold & Co.: Harrold & Co.:
I have used your ointment on Bingen, 2.064. Arion, 2.074. Peter the tireat, 2.074, and others in my stable, and find it the very best hoof ointment I have ever used. I can cheerfully recommend it to all horse owners, as it is certainly all you claim for it.

HENRY TITER.

HENRY TITER.

Harrold's Hoof Ointment Does Everything that is Claimed for it. Many Horsemen Bay it Does More.

Our New England and Nova Scotia patrons can get Harrold's Hoof Ointment from: Edwin D. Bither. Readville, Mass.; L. A. Hastings, Worcester, Mass., M. H. Crowell, South Yarmouth, Mass.; T. W. Rounds Company, Providence, R. I.; Ralph W. Merrill, Bangor, Me.; J. Newton Van Ness Company, New York, N. Y.; F. T. Wilcox, Jr., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank S. Dure Co., Wilmington, Del.; Smith, Brown & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Munroe, New Glasgow, N. S.

Price: 1g lbs., \$1; 3 lbs., \$2: 5 lbs., \$3: 10 lbs., \$5.

Our book, "The Foot of the Horse," Free-

HARROLD & CO. 1018 Masonic Temple,

JAMES SAFETY BIT

Endorsed by all leading horsemen for side lining or pulling horses. Horses afraid of electrics perfectly controlled; for colt breaking has no superior. Ask your harness maker for it. Price, \$3.00. For particulars, address,

W. T. GIBSON, 11 Willard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Choice Vegetables always bring high prices. To raise them successfully, a fertilizer containing at least 8% Potash should be used.

> Our books furnish useful information on all subjects relating to



Southern Railway, 228 Washington street, Bos Mass.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

One hundred and fifty-acre farm for sale low; five miles from Brattleboro on the main road; 2 miles to station; rural delivery; cream taken at the door; house two stories, French roof, broad plazza on three sides, painted white, green blinds, surrounded by lovely shade of maple and elms; contains 14 rooms finished in hard wood, marble mantels, two marble fireplaces, splendid hard-wood floors, very convenient for doing work. This house cost to build, 19 years ago, \$8000. Cornering on to this house is shed, containing carriage room, woodshed and tool room; joining this is a horse barn 30x40 feet, 12 horse stalls, fron cribs, grain and harness room, room for 16 tons of hay overhead, corn barn 18x24 feet, tobacco barn 2xx86, cattle barn 38x70, with basement under the whole. All buildings are nicely painted, have slate roofs throughout, running water, 30 or 40 acres level mow land, cuts hay for 20 cows and teaul. This is a grand old estate, and will be sold to close the estate for the ridiculously small sum of \$2500. Blue print furnished for five cents in silver or stamps. Don't delay, but write at once.

GUNN & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

ALL kinds of Hens wanted. Must be well. W., Box 2023, Boston.

F YOUR Cat is not well send word to us. W. FARMS CO., Boston, Mass.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3254,

OTHING better for your horse than Glosserine See advertisement

OW to make \$500 per year keeping hens. Price, 25 cents. WALNUT PUBLISHING COMPANY Box 2402, Boston. MERICAN farmer, married, is open for engagement as working foreman or farm manager on dairy farm: thoroughly understands raising of crops, care of stock, management of help; strictly temperate and reliable; references furnished from employers. BOX 66, New Ipswich, N. H.

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double, barrel gun, rifle or bleyele or anything in the outry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct. WANTED, a White Cochin Bantam cock, or cockerel. Address, ALDEN P. BARKER, Middletown, R. I.

35 BARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the death of proprietor, the Edwardsburg Flouring mill, roller process, 35 barrels capacity, with stone for feed. Steam power, All in good condition, and doing good business. Will be sold cheap. Address MRS. ISABELLA DALY Edwardsburg, Mich.

DUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H.

AYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2. ALBERT NYE, New Washington, O. WANTED—June 1, strong boy, 16 years old, to work on country home for board and small salary until October. Write experience with horses and small kitchen garden. R., Box 2023, Boston.

MILL OWNERS in need of a miller who is thor oughly experienced on soft or Kansas hard wheat and who is reliable in every way, can find one with references by applying to INTERNATIONAL ROLLER MILLS, Sterling, Kan.

IGHT Brahmas, Prize Stock Cockerels and Pullet for sale cheap. I have more than I have room for Eggs for sale. HARRYMOZLEY, Dracut, Mass.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthiest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J. R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Lqudoun Co., Va.

STALLIONS For Sale—One black Percheron, 4 years old, unsurpassed for style and action: 1 Shire 7 years old, a grand individual and breeder; sire, Wenona Albert. Also I high-grade Shire yearling. J. H. RICHERT, Mendota, Ill.

COR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus b to 12 months old. Individual merit und breedi best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

NET ONLY OF STATE OF CRUICKSHANK and BATES Shorthorns, young stock for sale. Write for prices. T. R. WEST ROPE & SON, Harlan, la.

OR SALE—Two high-bred Kentucky Jacks, le hands; black, white points. PHILLIPS & SULLI VAN, Lebanon, Ky.

ROTTING Mare for Sale—Dark bay, sire, Ben Eustin; 9 years old, 16 hands, sound, gentle fast, with high action, mark 231. Raised one oot. Would pace fast. Address F. F. SCOTT, Ross, O. WANTED—Two second-hand grain elevator conveyors, with or without hangers, from eight to 12 inches diameter and 30 to 200 feet long. Also 150 to 100-bushel hopper scale and 300 to 500-bushel capacity warehouse separator. Also 10 to 12-inch heavy gumbelts, with 16-inch cups attached. Address E. H. STAPP, Blandville, Ky.

FIRST-CLASS imported German coach horse for sale at a bargain. Black, wt. 1450 bs, extra good done, style, action and disposition. Stood here eight seasons, and is a very strong breeder. Call or address M. E. HARMON, Carthage, S. Dak.

ECOIN For Sale—The great stallion sired by Rec Wilkes; dam by Pretender, he by Dictator. For particulars address G. L. WORK, Decatur, O.

For Sale by all First Class Harness Dealers Questions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. MORRIS, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Charles H. Williams of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

eause, if any you have, whythe same should have be granted.
And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.
Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.
S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of LYDIA L. STODDARD, late of Malden, in said County, decorated intestate.

PROFITABLE HOMES

FOR FARMERS

Large areas of lands are available on line Southern Railway for settlers. The South excels for all kinds of profitable agriculture. Best section for fruits, stock, dairying, general farming. Cheap lands on good terms. Good markets. Climate mild and healthy. Agreeable year round.

Send for information to M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., or

M. A. HAYS, Agent Land and Industrial Department, Southern Railway, 28 Washington street, Boston

Mass.

Other persons interested in the estate of LYDIA L. STODDARD, late of Malden, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Geourt to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said Court of Middlesex, with-out glving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the tenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, LEANDER B. CLEMENT of Somerville, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition praying that his name may be changed to that of LEANDER B. PORTER, for the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntyre, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

o all persons interested in the estate of RO-SANNA FREEMAN, late of Melrose, in said To all persons interested in the estate of RO-SANNA FREEMAN, late of Melrose, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, Leander T. Freeman, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second day of July, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof, to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSKTTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court, this tenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Comparison! Mescachusette.**

Comparison! Mescachusette.**

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE A. WOODS, late of Arlington, in

other persons inferested in the estate of GEORGE A. WOODS, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WANTED—Struation as warden and matron of alms. Thouse had experience; good reference. 9 FRANKLIN STREET, Westfield, Mass.

WANTED—On or before April 1. position as superint tendent or butter maker in first-class creamery; layears experience; good references. Address M. H. PEASE, Warehouse Point, Ct.

MAMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 fbs, by 97. Point tom. B. P. Rock ckis. and Poland-Chinaswine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, III.

B. TURKEYS For Sale—Toms weighing from 2 to 32 fbs, pullets from I? to 19 fbs. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. MRS. D. C. AMOS, oakland, Ky.

CHORTHORNS—Sir Charming 4th 131411 heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. V. R. ELLIS Gardner, Kan.

B. BARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the death of properietor, the Edwardsburg Flour-leaded to the properietor, the Edwardsburg Flour-leaded to the properietor. The company of the said County, deceased. WHEREAN, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said County, deceased. WHEREAN, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said dount, for Probate that will and testament of said County, for Probate to the last will and testament of said dount, for Probate (base by the last will and testament of said County, for Probate (base by the last will and testament of said dount, for Probate (base by the last will and testament of said County, to be the last will and testament of said County of Middlesex, on the second day of July A. D. All and the said persons interested in the Gasad has been presented to said County, for Probate (base by the last will and testament of said County of the last will and testament of said County of Middlesex, on the second day of July A. D. All and the said persons interested in the Gasad has been presented to said County of Middlesex, on the second day of July A. D. All and the said County, where the said County of Middlesex, on

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other per sons interested in the estate of ELIZA F. WINN, late of Chelmsford, in said County, de-

ceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to
be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for
Probate, by Marcia H. Winn, who prays that
letters testamentary may be issued to her, the
executrix therein named, without giving a surety
on her official bond. cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARY DAKIN, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Arthur A. Dakin, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said

count of bis administration upon the estate of said deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, or by mailing post-paid a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTYRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG

URABLE and satisfactory painting is possible if you will be guided by the experience of practical painters which has proven that the only paint which will give permanent satisfaction is Pure "ola Dutch process" White Lead.

The brands named in margin are genuine. If any shade or color is required it can be readily obtained by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving information, and cards showing sample of the

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Our Homes.

Outdoor Study.

A close observer may have noticed, during the past few seasons, an increased interest in the study of outdoor life. To this end the publishers have contributed extensively, many new books upon natural history appearing each season. These are not dry text books, suited alone for the use of the student or specialist, but beautiful specimens of book-making, excellent in typogra- 20 times, draw through the 2 stitches, thus phy and fully illustrated, oftentimes in fastening to the hat. colors which reproduce the objects illustrated with the utmost minuteness and

Flowers, ferns, mosses, trees, fungi, pleted entirely around the hat. birds and animals,-all of these and more are treated in a most interesting and at- Same materials as for No. 1. tractive way in these publications, and one cannot examine them even casually without gaining much useful information, and that without the tedium of study. The principal bookstores now devote much window space to literature of this class, and it is interesting to note the numbers who stand before them. gazing absorbedly upon the open volumes

There is no refuge for tired nerves and brains, as well as bodies, which compares the lecturer said, show an enormous increase with that which Mother Nature offers those recently in the importation of this drug, and trade, or on-line with the outer edge of the who seek her aid; yet there are few so circumstanced as to be able to give the time and personal research necessary to learn the The vice of cocainism is spreading alarm- than in pots (if good drainage is secured), secrets of her inmost heart, and there are many who are busy workers, yet ardent nature lovers, to whom these published works of the close investigators are an inestima

When privileged to go, for a few short weeks during the summer, to rural hauntsnew zest is imparted to one's outing if he has some acquaintance with the many interesting objects all about. Even in one's hammock, lazily resting in the shade, it gives an added note of interest when one can distinguish the song of the birds in the foliage above, the species of the trees from which one is suspended, the mosses and lichens upon their trunks, and the ferns and flowers which carpet the earth beneath.

Knowledge of this sort is more general now than a few years since, and one feels at a disadvantage if unable to add something to the store of general information, when brought into contact with other summer idlers. Nature study is one of the, things which cannot be overdone, and at the same time a little knowledge judiciously apsometime represented to be.

The boy or girl taught to know animals and birds will not be cruel to them. Cruelty a feeling of elation, of greatly increased uted to a rush of work, or to worriment of that sort is always the outcome of ignorance. Men, too, are less foul of desroyting life wantenly when they have obtained the state of the state o ing life wantonly when they have obtain some knowledge of the shy creatures of the tions, and the camera has replaced the gun

books treat of the means and methods of photographing animals and birds in their gratifying. Does one need or desire a complete change from social or business life? Then supply one's self with one or more books of the sort mentioned, go afield, and study and compare what is found there. Soon order will develop out of seeming confusion, and it will be seen that forms of Nature's handiwork. Classification becomes easy as one becomes familiar with animal and vegetable life, and the wonders of the mineral world group themselves instinctively upon intimate acquaint-

Nature is an open book, and he who fails to read and ponder loses much that is well worth while. Were such study even more common than it is, there would be less torture from strained nerves, less reliance upon drugs and nostrums. The proper balance of human life will be attained when individuals learn to take a due proportion of rest and recreation in a rational manner. ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox. BICYCLE OR GOLF CAP. (For Ladies.)

For crown of hat crochet a flat piece twenty-one rows from centre to edge. Use one and a half hanks of Fleisher's Shetland floss, a bone crochet hook No. 4 (If preferred use Fleisher's Germantown

zephyr.) Chain three and join round, increase in every other stitch for four rows. 5th and 6th rows-Increase 1 in every

7th and 8th rows-Increase 1 in every fifth stitch. 9th and 10th rows-Increase 1 in every

tenth stitch, and so on until edge of crown is reached, keeping it perfectly flat. For the edge of hat use a piece of heavy

cardboard 11 inches wide, wrap the yarn over the cardboard and needle twenty times then crochet off by drawing the needle through the loops and fasten with a single crochet stitch. Make the first loops on the edge of the crown, the next on second row from edge, and so on all around the crown,

leaving one stitch between on edge. Finish by putting a small plait on hat forming a pompon, then place a wing in centre of pompon.

CAP NO. 2.

Chain 3 stitches, join, fill 9 stitches, stitch; crochet 2 stitches in every second stitch for second row.

3d row-Two in every second stitch. 4th row-Two in every third stitch. 5th row-Two in every third stitch. 6th row-Two in every sixth stitch. 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th rows-Two in every

color will be mailed free upon application.

11th row-Two in every tenth stitch. 12th row-Two in every eleventh stitch. 13th row-Two in every twelfth stitch. 14th row-Two in every seventeenth

15th and 16th rows-Two in every nine teenth stitch. 17th and 18th rows-Two in every 20th

stitch. Long crochet, 2 rows, taking up every stitch Put needle through 2 stitches of last row, wind varn around two fingers and the needle

Omit next 3 stitches. Put needle through 2 stitches, wind and draw through as before. Repeat until 2 rows of trimming are

For pompom wind 20 times; 25 bunches.

EVA M. NILES.

Some of the Dangers of Cocaine.

In a lecture last week before the New York School of Clinical Medicine Dr. Thomas D. Crothers of Hartford, Ct., characterized cocainism as one of the three great scourges of the world, alcoholism and morphinism. being the other two. Custom-house reports. not more than one-sixtieth part of what is now sold is used for legitimate purposes. the drug is becoming cheaper all the time. years ago cost about \$6, can now be pur- geri.-Country Gentleman. chased for seventy-five cents. One result of pers, as well as business and professional men. It is no longer an aristocratic vice, if it ever was. In New Orleans and other the great importance of an early diagnosis parts of the South and West the drug is of the disease is evident. freely bought in five-cent packages.

Dr. Crothers regards the use of the drug, even as a local anæsthetic for surgical purposes, as exceedingly dangerous, especially the cause of the failing health is often not in cases where the subsequent reaction is characterize 1 by headache lassitude and firmly established. depression. Yet its use in surgery is bequantities. It is almost a specific for there is any severe cough or profuse expeccatarrhal troubles, and through using it as toration. a remedial agent, unconsciously many perand finally become slaves to its use.

Its first effects in small doses are to create mental and physical superiority, and of forest and the sky. Photography is work- narcotic. The hard drinker is charmed ing reform in this as in many other direct with its effects, as his depression yields to a sense of elation and abnormal exaltation. upon many up-to-date hunting expeditions. But in the use of cocaine there follows a Some of the most fascinating of the new sure reaction. In a chort time there are developed characteristic symptoms of the habitual cocainist. If he be a lawyer, a native haunts, and the results are most writer or a clergyman he shows marvelous fluency and prolixity of speech. He has a rare fecundity of words, but they betray a tendency toward circumlocution and irrelevaney. In letter writing he betrays his secret vice by his diffuseness without direct-

"There are novels which are highly pop there is an unerring law underlying all ular today," said the lecturer, "which show almost conclusive evidence of having been written under the influence of cocaine, and several poems characterized by marvelous rhythm and smoothness have had their inspiration in this drug. Habitual use of it impairs the judgment, and results in the grandiose ideas often associated with paretic liseases. One's sense of right and wrong becomes impaired. A man formerly oper and frank becomes secretive, selfish and dishonest. A Wall-street authority told me that he knew of three of the most reckles operators of recent years whose losses of fortune are directly due to impairment of their judgment through the use of cocaine.

" After the abnormal sense of elation and power come delusions. The victim fears sudden attack. He sits up at night watching for burglars. He is fearful of accident and abnormally suspicious of imaginary persecutors. Most victims in this stage carry evolvers. One of them once came to me in this condition. He was a physician who had lost his wife and family in the Johnstown flood, and had taken to cocaine to soothe him in his great affliction. He had two revolvers when he told me of his secret. He was rational enough in most matters, but thought he had hidden enemies. finally persuaded him to surrender his firearms, and the first night he compromised on a stout baseball bat under his pillow. He finally conquered the appetite, but it required years of hard struggling .- Public

Plazza Furnishings.

sional scrubbing or visit to the laundry.

passer-by is comparable to luxuriant-growless air and are not in the least injured by rain. From being novel and high-priced, ishment to the blood. these screens now come in several sizes, and

are inexpensive.

A box-seat across one corner is as conventhe night and rainy weather.

Rattan or wicker chairs, with loose cusheasy; but whether these or wood ones are used, they should be given a coat of waterrather than bright red. A capacious rocker, with pocket for holding reading matter attached to one arm, is a treasure, and man persons prefer a reclining or swinging chai

Be sure to have a generous-sized recep tacle for magazines and newspapers hung against the house.

A woven hammock is not only more com fortable but more durable than a netted one. One can scarcely have too many cushions of the right sort. Let their covers give the requisite touch of color, and be both washable and strong. From Madagascargrass cloth to domestic gingham, there are any number of such fabrics. In genuine apanese prints, nearly all colors are fadeless; but in domestic weaves, only indigo blue, madder red and iron-rust color can be depended upon, although green, old-gold and other more dainty colors often prove to

Curled hair is a cooler filling than feathers, and an air cushion is preferable to either sort in a sultry day. Cover the latter first with canton flannel, nap side outward: make the outer cover with a double frilledge finish, and leave a small opening in the

joining seam for the air tube. The Japanese floor pads, woven of rushes, are an inexpensive comfort, and while not soft and easy as a floor cushion, are proof against sunshine and rain.

Few piazzas are roomy enough to have the luncheon or tea table a regular fixture, although there is no more charming place to

No plazza is really complete without a few soming plants, but it is any number of times better to have none than too many, or even two or three pots placed where one is and most delicious ways of cooking mushr in danger of injuring them, or of incurring reproachful looks or words. Long, narrow boxes, after the fashion of window boxes, fastened just outside the top of the balusfloor, are perfect for growing plants and vines, as the flowers grow more luxuriantly A one-ounce package, which less than five filled with Boston fern or Asparagus spren-

this cheapening is that the cocaine habit is becoming common among tramps and pau-Now that the value of the open-air treatment of consumption has been demonstrated,

Unfortunately, it is by no means easy to recognize the disease in its incipiency, for the early symptoms are not distinctive, and suspected until the disease has become

The symptoms calling attention especially coming very common. The lecturer also to disease of the lungs are generally late in deprecated the fact that many popular proprietary remedies contain cocaine in large will usually have been aroused long before

At first there is merely a falling off in same time a little knowledge judiciously applied is not at all the dangerous thing it is sometime represented to be.

At his there is merely a failing off in health; the person is "a little below par," and his friends remark that he is losing and finally become addicted to it habitually, tion causes him little anxiety, being attrib-

> But as time goes on, and the suppo sense of depression following the use of that cause of the trouble has been removed, the must not be used where there is fire or gas burnpatient does not recover his strength; on the ing. contrary, the gradual decline continues and a noticeable pallor appears. The lips are bluish, the eyes abnormally white, the pinksh hue of the nails fades out, the mucous membrane of the mouth is pale-in medical language, the patient is anæmic.

This pallor is a suspicious sign; and dry the cucum a rapid pulse, one that beats continuously ninety or one hundred times a minute. At this time there is usually, also, more or less to the table in a bowl. fever, although it may be so slight as to be detected only by a frequent use of the ther-

fourth symptom of importance is in crassed perspiration, usually most marked sweats-but sometimes troublesome in the

daytime as well. Cough during this period is as often absent as present, and in any case is seldom more than a nervous hacking; later it be comes more persistent, and some expectoration appears. But by this time the physi cian can generally detect signs of lung trouble by an examination of the chest, and the discovery of tubercle bacilli when the expectorated matter is studied under microscope will remove all doubts as to the nature of the malady.

Of course one who has persistent anæmia, rapid pulse, night sweats, and perhaps fever, is not necessarily in the early stages of consumption, although there is ground for suspicion. Even if he is, bowever, there need be no excessive alarm, for the disease at this stage is almost positively curable. and its early detection is therefore a blessing .- Youth's Companion.

Merely an Eye Wash.

Tears have their functional duty to ac complish, like every other fluid of the body, and the lachrymal gland is not placed behind the eye simply to fill space or to give

The chemical properties of tears consist of phosphate of lime and soda, making m very salty, but never bitter. Their action on the eye is very beneficial, and here consists their prescribed duty of the body, washing thoroughly that sensitive organ, which allows no foreign fluid to "The suitable is beautiful," and surely do the same work. Nothing cleanses o piazza furnishings are suitable that can- the eye like a good, salty shower not endure wind and weather and an occa- bath, and medical art has followed nature's law in this respect, advocating the Fortunately, piazza living is now so popu- invigorating solution for any distressed conlar that proper furnishings of all kinds are dition of the optics. Tears do not weaken both good and inexpensive. No screen to the sight, but improve it. They act as a shut out sunshine or the gaze of the curious tonic on the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid; and it will be noticed ing vines, but these cannot be grown in all that women in whose eyes sympathetic tears situations—and when they can, will not gather quickly have brighter, tenderer orbs mature in a night like Jonah's gourd. As a than others. When the pupils are hard and substitute, the Japanese bamboo shades or cold the world attributes it to one's disposiscreens are better than ticking or any other tion, which is a mere figure of speech, imtextile hanging, because they admit more or plying the lack of balmy tears that are to the cornea what salve is to the skin or nour-

The reason some weep more easily than are inexpensive.

The reason some weep more easily than the sterner cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to others, and all more readily than the sterner cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to bear the weight of eternal life must be surely laid to be the sterner cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to bear the weight of eternal life must be surely laid to be the sterner cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to bear the weight of eternal life must be surely laid to be the sterner cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to bear the weight of eternal life must be surely laid to be the sterner cradle of eternity. Foundations which have to bear the weight of eternation of the sterner cradle of eternity. ing look, there must be a floor rug of some the tear gland, but in the possession of a

sort, if only a breadth of rag carpet for mat-ting. The latter or a fibre rug is preferable about the glands vibrate more easily, causto a woolen rug, and yet there are few rains ing a downpour from the watery sac. Men when the latter will become wet if rolled are not nearly so sensitive to emotion; their back against the house. sympathetic nature—that term is used in a medical sense-is less developed, and the ientas it is comfortable and inviting. Have eye gland is, therefore, protected from the cushion loose, and utilize the box for shocks. Consequently, a man should thank this and other cushions and pillows during the formation of his nerve nature when he contemptuously scorns tears as a wom practice. Between man and monkey there ions for seat and back, are both light and is this essential difference of tears. An ape cannot weep, not so much because its emo tional powers are undeveloped, as the fact proof varnish or enamel paint. If the that the lachrymal gland was omitted in latter, choose some inconspicuous color his optical makeup.—Dietic and Hygienic Gazette.

Domestic Hints.

ASPARAGUS. Scrape and wash as much asparagus as i eeded, cut the stalks the same length, tie in unches, and put over the fire in boiling water, nd when nearly done add a little salt. Boil until perfectly tender, drain, put in a dish, remove the strings and serve very hot, with sauce Hollandaise

BOILED SALAD DRESSING. For a boiled salad dressing that may be kept in a cold place for a long time beat the yolks of two eggs until they are creamy, adding to them one half teaspoonful each of mustard and sait. Then beat in slowly four tablespoonfuls of inelted butter and six tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cook the mixture in a double kettle until it thickens. When t is cold and just before serving fold in one cupful of cream. This may be served on cabbage or FRUIT PUFFS.

Delicious fruit puffs may be made by adding to he above mixture one-half cupful of washed ar foured huckleberries or the same ame chopped raisins, currants or dates. If this is done the batter should be prepared as described above, and before adding the white of the egg the fruit milk or water and an additional three-quarters o a cupful of graham flour. When it is light and foamy fold in the white of the egg as before and

bake.

Wipe or wash if needed, peel, cut stems fine and if tough stew in a little milk. Slice or quarter the tops, cook them five minutes in plenty of butter, then add cream sufficient to make a sauce. sprinkle with salt and pepper, add the stems and simmer a few minutes, or till tender, adding more cream if needed. There should be sauce enough to moisten the toast. This is one of the simples especially the late varieties.

FISH CHOWDER. A four-pound haddock, skinned, the flesh cut from the bones and divided into two-inch pieces. Cover the head and bones with cold water and boil half an hour. Fry four slices of fat salt pork and two small onions sliced; skim them out, pour in the strained bone water, boil and add one tion to your faith will you receive. By quart sliced potato. Cook ten minutes, add the love also are they measured; the more your ingly among the poor as well as the rich, as and are not in the least an annoyance. Do the drug is becoming cheaner all the time, not fail to have at least one hanging basket white pepper. Thicken one quart hot milk with two tablespoons each flour and butter cooked together, and pour it into the kettle. Do not break the fish by needless stirring. Split six butter crackers, put them in the tureen and pour chowder over them.

> PUREE OF DRIED WHITE BEANS. Pick over and wash a pint of beans and soak er night. In the morning drain off the water put the beans into a saucepan with cold water to cover them, and cook until tender-a little more than an hour. Press through a sieve; add a generous tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, put into a saucepan, make very hot and

Hints to Housekeepers.

It is not so easy to keep flowers flesh when coming from a distance in warm weather. A recent box sent into the city will serve as a suggestion to others. Large leaves of rhubarb weiplaced on the bottom of the box, and again over the flowers, damp cotton batting about the stems and the whole covered with paraffine paper. All air was thus excluded, and the moisture etained, so that when the flowers arrived they were as fresh as though just sprinkled.

Both carbolic acid and naphtha are said to be eetles and all other bugs and vermin that may trouble the most fastidious housekeeper at times. Closets, cracks and upholstery seams should have a plentiful application several times a week until the pests disappear. The naphtha or gasolene must not be used where there is fire or gas burnmust not be used where there is fire or gas burn-

To make a delicious cucumber salad, pare the cucumbers and put them into ice water. Whip stiff one and one half cupfuls of cream, and fold nto it four tables. into it four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the ame quantity of horse radish, a teaspoonful of alt and two or three dashes of paprika. Stand this dressing on the ice. Just before serving, This pallor is a suspicious sign, and my the cucumbers in a larger, salt and pepper, another symptom of marked significance is slices; dress with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, and grange on a bed of lettuce. Cover with the and arrange on a bed of lettuce. hipped cream, and send any that may remain

an honored place in the bill of fare during the winter, creamed chicken or sweethreads will und equally delightful. For every pair of sweet reads allow one can of mushr unds of chicken. Parboil and pick apart th in the first hours after midnight-night sweetbreads, or cut the chicken into dice, and wash and chop the mushrooms fine. Make two upfuls of cream sauce, allowing one tablespoo ful of flour and the same quantity of butter to every cupful of cream. Add the mu sweetbreads. Season with salt and paprika and teaspoonful of chopped parsley as it is wanted

Artichokes au gratin are nice in season. Boi two or three good-sized artichokes till quite ten der; then beat with a fork, add pepper, salt, lemon juice and some cayenne pepper. Place a layer of this in a ramakin pot, then add a little par mesan cheese; add a little more of the artichok mixture, scatter bread crumbs and cheese over Bake for ten minutes in a sharp oven and serve very hot. Salsify is excellent prepared in the

Cheese paste for sandwiches is easily prepared Boil two eggs hard, separate the yolks from the whites, mash the yolks smooth and chop the whites very fine; mix and put through a vegetable press, then add butter the size of a small egg and three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated American cheese. Beat together until it is a fine, smooth paste. If not salt enough add a little, and als

Gems of Thought.

Life's road rests lightly upon him whose goal is duty. Religion is the very respiration of all faith specially reserved is like proposing to take your walk in the morning and do your breathing in the

fternoon.—James Martineau.
.... Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips." This prayer should be our daily petition. "Thy speech betrayeth thee." Speech is the index of the soul. Utterance is the open door through which the character is known. Words are the fruit of the lips, and by their fruits we know them .- Cor

... You are disappointed. Do remember. out lose heart about your work, that none of it is ost; that the good of every good deed remains, and breeds, and works on forever; and that all that fails and is lost is the outside shell of the thing, which perhaps might have been better the real spiritual good which you have done to men's hearts.-C. Kingsley.

whir of machinery. You can see a mushroom grow, but never a child. Mr. Darwin tells us that evolution proceeds by "numerous, successive and portant thing in and of themselves; that slight modifications." St. Paul knew that, and they are nothing less than the divine voice: man is renewed from day to day." Life is the grudge that it cannot be developed in a day?



The World Beautiful.

[Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget.] If we knew how to greet each moment as the nifestation of the divine will we could find in it all the heart could desire. Nor what indeed is able, more perfect, more divine, than the will of God? Can its infinite value be increased by the paltry difference of time, place or eircumstance? The present moment is always filled with infinite treasures; it contain than one is capable of receiving. Faith is the measure of these blessings; in proporheart loves the more it desires, and the more it desires the more it receives. The will of Gcd is constantly before you as an unfathomable sea which the heart cannot exhaust; only in proportion as the heart is expanded by faith, confidenc and love can it receive of its fullness. divine will is an abyss of which the present moment is the entrance; plunge fearlessly therein and you will find it more boundless than your desires .- The Rev. J. P. De Caussade, in " Holy

is one of the most illuminating in all spirit- nize all this as the divine language and ac ual literature. It offers to one instruction cept it,-not only with resignation but with the Bible in its practical and almost miracu- not life gain, at once, immeasurably in lous helpfulness. Catholic or Protestant,- peace and happiness? what matters it so that one who listens may hear the word. It is in no wise necessary De Caussade. "Can anything that it sends be to embrace Catholicism in order to concede amiss? But I have this to do: I need such that some of the most vital literature of the thing; I have been deprived of the n spiritual life is written by the priests and means; that man thwarts me in such good works thinkers of that communion, and it is good to take help wherever one can find it,-regardless of sect or creed. The ser- The answer is: "No; the will of God is mons of Pere Lacordaire are among all that is absolutely necessary to you the world's treasures of help toward therefore you do not need what He with as mysteriously and as adorably and with tunes, contradictions, which you find u as much reality as in the great events of sonable, untimely, you would blush with history or in the Holy Scriptures. "When confusion, but you do not reflect that all the will of God reveals itself to a soul mani- these things are simply the will of God. festing a desire to wholly possess her," says The life of faith, that perfect faith which

face to face with this ever adorable will." The entire philosophy of this is that the events of life are the language in which God speaks to us. The thought is as simple as it impressive, and it is yet so great as to be fairly epoch-making in its complete realization. And it is more than an open question gear. This is an increase over 1899 of 334 whether, even to a large majority of the most prayerful and ardent of Christian be- ages of fifteen and thirty-five. Of the tot

o read and follow. Because there is a more or less wide-quainted with the combination. This spread conviction that events, circumtances, conditions are things to be battled silver, levels and papers to keep them with, in case they are not agreeable, and apartment instead of in the vaults that there is a signal virtue in overcoming them. Nor is this conviction without value, too, and a large measure of truth, for aspiration and achievement must always be among the vital forces in creating the immediate future; and we must create the future as well as accept the present.

Thou speakest, Lord, to all mankind by general Thou speakest to each one in particular by the events of his every moment.

Father De Caussade goes on to say: But instead of respecting the mystery of Thy

words and hearing Thy voice in all the occur rences of life, they only see therein chance, the acts, the caprice of men; they find fault with everything; they would add to, diminish, reform They revere the word of the Lord, but have the no respect for words which are not conveyed by means of ink and paper, but by what they have to do and suffer from moment to moment, do thes words merit nothing?

This hand-writing on the wall in the guise of the daily events is a message to be read by faith alone. Just here is the parting of the ways. One fares forth in a certain direction, in-

tent on a given accomplishment, and unforeseen circumstances arise that hinder. annoy, delay or prevent the fulfilment of the intention. From one point of view, one would say that interruptions and disasters were things to be overcome as speedily as possible, and that the virtue lay in pressing on. But the theory of life so wonderfully on. But the theory of life so wonderfully se you do not see yourself grow or hear the instead, that these very obstacles, delays and embarrassments are a signal and an im they are nothing less than the divine voice voice of God speaks to us; that each moment, each hour, is just as valuable during delay and enforced pause as it could be for the most strenuous action, because,-the

only important thing we have to do in this life is to bring our own will into harmony with the will of God; to learn to recognize his leading and to love this leading.

Nor does this interpretation of the divine purposes of life lead the least in the world to inertia and dull passivity. On the contrary, it is, in essence, the theory to de all one can, ceaselessly and constantly having done this, then await the result a believing trust which is peace and lov By harmony. The larger part of the e and circumstances that have to do with our lives are not under our personal contr No man liveth to himself. Regarding thi large part of our lives that are not under our personal control, there is a perpetua dency to fret, to worry, to impatience, to tation, or to despondency, and the conseque loss of that cheefulness and radiant exhibat tion in which one should live if he live aright Could one, then, regard all this part of h life which he cannot change, nor haster The little book from which the above ex- nor delay, nor alter the least in the world tract is taken-a Catholic book of devotion- one way or the other, -could be but recon and guidance in that life which alone is prog- that joyful acceptance of perfect faith ress, peace and joy,-and one who comes which absolutely realizes the oneness of the to use it daily will place it almost next to will between himself and God,—then would

"Can the divine will err?" questions Father De Caussade. "Can anything that it sends be this illness overtakes me when I most need my health."

Father De Caussade, "if the soul freely is perfect peace, consists in this evergives herself in return, she experiences most present recognition, and, tested by its repowerful assistance in all difficulties; she sults,-tested by the absolute peace and the then tastes by experience the happiness of larger energy which is liberated by the that coming of the Lord, and her enjoyment | cheerful and believing rather than the sad is in proportion to the degree in which she and distrusting state of mind,-tried by al has learned to practice that self-abandon- those tests of actual experience, this attiment which must bring her at all moments tude of perfect faith is the attitude most favorable to progress and achievement The Brunswick, Boston.

Curious Facts.

--- Ireland lost 45,288 people by emigrat eighty-two per cent. of these were bety lievers there is not still a new aspect of life ber of emigrants 37,765 came to the Unite revealed in this simple acceptance of the Great Britain received 6050, New Zeals ommon details of the day, the events of the four, Canada 472 and Australia 834.

-The latest convenience in the our, as the divine language which we are apartment is a private safe, and so arranged that only the tenal posit or the bank.

-The most durable paper is m near Nanking, China, which supplies t ment of that empire the leaves of its of ments. Some of these are over on years old. Fireproof paper made of unother kind of greater durability. back to them, however, for printing that although they will pass thre scathed, they come out snow white trace of the printed letters or writing

Brilliants.

Christ as a Light Illume and guide me! Christ as a shield, o'ershadow and Christ be under me! Christ be over On left hand and right Christ be before me, behind me, abe Christ be this day within and with -St. Patrick's Co.

> Do the thing that's nearest Though 't is dull at whiles: Helping when we meet them. Lame dogs over stiles.

Can we forget one friend, Can we forget one face, Which cheered us toward our end Which rerved us for our race? Oh! sad to toil and yet forego One presence which has made To God-like souls how deep our We would not-if we could-forge

But this: Let every day Be modeled still By Thine own hand; my will Be only Thine, however deep I have to bend, Thy hand to keep. Let me not simply do, but be cont re that the little crosses each are senf And no mistake can ever be, With Thine own hand to choose for me.

Dr. Do year the I I ha wate ever saw try boxe after good troul and drow pain bile overy most woull stoma come that

DR. R

To s Moore

A little ti Tomorrov Edith M

One day Lo Blazoned h Held o'er h

And no one Through lo Into the str And all the By memorie For in her h They saw th

One day 1 For still she Her fair pro And every pr Until she san All turned ar

LINES TO

What t Brave-f Courage Poet of Let thy

Teach u God can While th Robin, of reach us Trusting Vho dot

The frog wi

He rather She was a b

was low in the western sky.

There is no twillight on the Texas plains. When the sun has industriously covered his path he drops suddenly behind the edge of the world, and without wasting time or relaxing his energies he opens up his office hours in the Chinese Empire.

John McDown sprang from his saddle, and went to the kitchen. "Mother!" he called.

Twelve years had passed since he had found the one woman in all the world, and had brought her from a busy northern city to his ranch on the Texas plains.

People said, "She's no wife for him, with her little hands and fine ways." They talked freely on the mighty subject of marriage, and even went so far as to say what kind of a woman would have been more suitable for him. op of the stomach. My bowels were stive. My mouth and tongue sore the time. Appetite fair, but food digest, but settle heavy on my and some few mouthfuls of food

BEN ZAUGG.

Padway's N Pills

Poetry.

IT IS LOVE. T is love that makes the world so bright,

And takes away life's care, It plants the blooming roses, too, on cheeks to make them fair; And bids the lustre in the eye To shine with wondrous light, And drives the coldness from the heart. To warm it with delight.

It clothes the criticising tongue With words of mercy sweet, And little faults will be unseen, When loving hearts shall meet. The whole world brighter seems to grow. When love appearing, speaks,

And love-warmed hearts find peace and rest, For which mankind e'er seeks. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT. Moorestown, N. J.

A SONG.

When pallid Dawn comes up the sky, And day and night for moments brief Touch hands and lips, the waking sea Bethinks her of some ancient grief.

Haggard and wrinkled, gray and grim, She moans the burden of her care, The ghost of that wild thing that leapt By day the wind's wild sport to share.

Tossed in her boundless charnel caves Since man's first ship was drawn to death,

Haunt her above her beating waves. Or else there presses on her heart The weight of immemorial age,

efore the sun brings book.

Her youth's eternal heritage.

—Walter Hogg. Before the sun brings back to mind

MASTS IN HARBOR.

Like some bare, silent, winter-compassed grove A little time the harbor side they line: omorrow hence, and wide apart, they rove, These long-dismantled shafts of wandering pine Edith M. Thomas, in the " New" Lippincott.

VIOLET.

Shy little nun of the wood, ing apart at prayer, Hid in the folds of your purple hood, How do I know you are there?

Straight to your low green cell And softly I step, for I know full well Sister Violet's telling her beads. -Sarah J. Day.

BETRAYAL.

One day Love came to her: no virgin flame ed her cheek; for pride and maiden sham Held o'er her heart's dear secret fast control, And shuttered all the windows of her soul. nd no one guessed her happy hidden weaknes Through lowered eyelids and pure front of meek-

But once she sang, when Joy arose and wove Into the strain a telltale Song of Love. And all the little world around her smiled, memories of their own fair youth beguiled. For in her happiness, as in a glass, They saw their own loves delicately pass.

One day Love went, and none her anguish

r still she laughed and jested with the rest. Her fair proud forehead faced the world about, And every prying peeper put to rout.
Until she sang. Then Sorrow burst his bounds, And passion's chord broke off in jarring sounds All turned and gazed, drawn by a piteous crying And saw a broken heart, in her bared bosom -L. R. Cautley, in Harper's.

LINES TO A ROBIN SINGING IN THE

RAIN. Post of adversity, show white cherry tree, the leaden clouds hang low,

inds moan, as loud they blow? onted, as some knight of old, high and heart of goldif the cherry tree, adversity.

merry lay ring free learts bowed with burdens be in earth's darkest plight

give songs in our night: glooming rains do fall art loveth over all;

lay be dark and drear bring to others cheer.

of the red-brown throat, is faith's resonant note: song when tempests lower, brightly in his power in number all our days

give us cause to praise, dversity. wheresoe'er thou be

-The Rev. M. H. Coleman.

on not, but live and labor yon goal be won, ng every feeble neighbor, king help from non-

mostly froth and bubble; things stand like stoneness in another's trouble,

rage in your own. -Adam Lintsay Go:10

and on kicking-never mind the hin who fell into the churn kicked up pound of butter.

tace is my fortune, sir," she said. ther doubted, though was a baker's daughter, and ce was full of dough.
—Philadelphia Record.

Miscellaneous.

Margaret's Weapon.

One afternoon early in March John McDown, a north Texas ranchman, came unexpectedly to the house. As he was working several miles away, the good wife did not look for him until the sun was low in the western sky.

There is no twilight on the Texas plains. When

been more suitable for him.

John was one of those strong characters tha always knew his own business, and never doubted his ability to attend to it. He said, "Margaret again. I could only eat light food start seasily. Please send "Book of she had shared life's responsibilities, willingly assuming her part of the load. She created his joys

and helped bear the sorrows.

A modern philosopher recently said: "There are but two classes of people in the world—those who stand and those who lean." Margaret belonged to the first class. She stood.

During the years they had traveled life's path-

way together, four sturdy little Texans had come and found a warm welcome. When the first lusty little fellow set up his cry for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, John ceased to say "Margaret"; instead he said "Mother."

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DR. RADWAY & CO.. 55 Elm St., New York

For Book of Advice. mere use of the word brought a rusn or reveren-tial thoughts to all who heard it. And the little out the light. tial thoughts to all who heard it. And the little
John had so caught the mighty thought in the
tone of the father's voice that when they used the
sweet word it seemed certain that this particular
mother was all that her name implied.
"Mother!" called John, as he opened the
"Mother!" called John, as he opened the

"Mother!" called John, as he opened the kitchen door. Margaret hastened to meet him. He always sought her first as soon as he came

"What is it, John?" she said, knowing that me unusual thing had changed his plan of work ised it. for the afternoon.

"Our neighbors are in trouble," he said. "Jim Barton rode over an hour ago to tell me that Kendall's horse stumbled and fell on him while

"And I want you to," said Margaret.

"But, little woman," said John, slipping his arm around her waist, "I've never left you alone over night. There is no one on the place, and i is too late now to ride over to Cameron's and

"Never mind," said Margaret, quickly, "I can surely stand it one night. We have never been molested. There is nothing to fear." "From henceforth I shall add bravery to your

list of virtues," said John. " Don't be in too big a hurry to lengthen your list. I didn't say I wasn't afraid, I said I could stand it," answered Margaret.

The children, hearing their father's voice, came running from the next room, and a big romp was soon the order of the day. Finally John dis-entangled himself from eight persistent little An oppressive feeling of loneliness came over Margaret as she watched him disappear around a curve in the road.

She was surprised to find how much of her selfreliance she held by proxy.

John was a good horseman and his four-yearold needed no urging. There was no variety of seene as he rode along; but he was used to the Texas plains and knew what it was to ride for miles with measurity are the road to Maywood.

—Jeanette Cadwallader, in the Christian Advocate. miles with mesquite, cactus and coarse grass, the only products of the soil. Just now his mind was occupied with the thought of the magnitude of the State of Texas, where ranches number ten thousand acres. He was thinking that he could ride 1200 miles in a straight line and still remain within the confines of his State. He recalled the articles in the Gazette that said Texas could furnish three acres of land to every man, woman and child in the United States. He was interested in his

State pride. Just at this point in the road he passed a clump of mesquite trees, and lying under their unpro tecting branches he saw a man apparently asleep

thoughts, and his face grew bright with justifiabl

He wore a butternut suit of clothes, and John recognized him instantly.

A week before he had come to the McDown ranch with a pitiful story of the world's rough

sage, and John had given him a lift; he was try ing to get back, he said, to where he had friends and opportunities. John never could resist a fellow that was down

He gave him a square meal and some money, and directed him to the shortest cut to strike the railroad. He said afterward, "I didn't exactly like his face, but it is better to give to the unworthy than to miss an opportunity for real ser

Today it annoyed John to see the fellow. He supposed him to be several days distant on his ney. He looked back and saw him get up and start off in the same direction that he him

self was going. This relieved his annoyance, and he soon forgot the circumstance. The March winds were getting too familiar, and he turned up his coat collar and rode on. Margaret called the children in and sat down to her sewing in the large, comfortable room that erved as sitting-room and dining-room combined. Before John brought her to his far-away Texas ranch he had built a good house, with so

As the light from the West grew dim, Margaret laid aside her work, and with the aid of little hands that were always glad to "help mother," our movements are to be. If we find Mrs. Hardhe served the evening meal.

While they were at table she thought she heard step on the gallery, and it seemed to her the nd closed. She half rose from her chair, but just then the wind came with a dash, rattling everything along his path, and she as well as startling. But all the surroundings sat down again, determined that the children were too attractive to admit of a well-grown, hould not have their little minds disturbed by

under the influence of nature's sweet restorer. Then came the quiet hour when, with John by her side, she experienced the joys of real com- feeling much drawn towards one who seemed a

shutters," she said. Just opposite the window was a large closet, or decided on the latter. clothespress. me miscalculation in building it was so but himself in the world.

placed that its door conflicted with another door, close beside it, leading into the sitting-room. Margaret overcame the difficulty by having the gladly joined. There was a tennis tournamen closet door taken off its hinges, and in its place for the day following, and he found that he had

Against the back wall of this closet were some shelves, and on these John kept his tin box of valuable papers and what money he had in the

Tonight as Jamie opened the window a gust of wind blew the curtain aside, and Margaret saw, to her horror and amazement, the feet and legs of a man on the floor of the closet.

Jamie soon had the shutters closed and the

For a moment it seemed to Margaret that she in a lower tone to Bert.

Her thoughts were traveling faster than the March winds that seemed now to be testing their speed over the Staked Plains. She remembered once hearing of a frail little woman who held a robber at bay at the mouth of a six-shooter. She had no six-shooter, and if she had somehow that course was not open to her. She abandoned the "Just a little light stuff. Such a jolly occasion

with calm voice she began to talk to the children, as she helped with their preparations for bed. When each prayer was said and each little head upon its pillow she took "Bible Stories for Children" and began to read aloud.

There is no doubt, of the dual action of the among us?"

"See, Corwin, did you know we had a teetotaller among us?"

"See, Corwin, did you know we had a teetotaller among us?"

There is no doubt of the dual action of the brain. While with sweet, low voice she read the

Soon the cessation of questions and the regular breathing told her that she was alone with her unwelcome visitor.

With all her thinking she had determined upon "You're not to have wine, Harry," he said, With all her thinking she had determined upon no course of action, but she could not remain in-

active. Quickly rising and standing before the mirror in such a way that she could see the slightest movement of the curtain, she began to take down her hair and sing softly. She did not know what she was sligging, but—fortunate selection!—the man behind the curtain knew the song and it

awakened a memory. Margaret had a regularity of procedure in her preparation for the night, and she did not vary it. She placed a small table near the bed, with amp and matches close at hand. Then she blew

she heard her own voice in prayer.

It seemed tonight that she must give audible utterance as she knelt before her Maker.

"O thou, who seest all things and knowest all things," she began, and she hardly recognized but I have kept a seat for you," he said, turning they had been separated but a few hours. The small courtesies of life had not fallen into disuse. voice grew steady and calm and earnest—" I pray tonight for thy protecting care. Thou hast prom-

"Bless, I beseech thee, the dear husband and father, who in the strength of his manhood has gone on his errand of mercy. Be with the suffer-ing neighbor with whom he is even now watching. Kendall's horse stumoed he was rounding up eathe, and he is pretty badly hurt. He is suffering terribly, and Jim said it would be a big lift if I would sit up tonight. I've not forgotten how kind they were to us in our them that they may grow up for thee. And when the time comes for them to leave me, when they no longer need my guiding and restraining hand, result of the world of no longer need my guiding and restraining hand, grant that they may be so wedded to all that is pure and good and holy that the evil of the world

The two boys next him pulled him roughly to his feet. "Hear, hear, now."

Bert flushed as his eye swept over the noisy, will have no power over them.
"And if tonight there is anywhere a mother's

"And if tonight there is anywhere a mother's son who has forgotten the prayer he learned at her knee, who has forgotten the mother's love that never ceases to yearn over him, save him to bear him above it. from any act that will cause her sorrow and sep arate him further from thee. Awaken him with a mighty desire to return to a blameless life. Re-it's right." veal to him that nothing—nothing—is of any real value but a pure life before thee. We are all in thy hands. Prepare us for our part; thou never won't let him." thy hands. Prepare us for our part; thou never dost fail in thine. Amen."

Away back in the years a seed had been sown.

The divine impulse of expansion, development, growth, uplift, suddenly seized the small seed that had lain so long in unfavorable ground. The closest under the states because The divine impulse of expansion, development, growth, uplift, suddenly seized the small seed that had lain so long in unfavorable ground. The closet under the stairs became oppressive, and to be done next.

"I'm going to play poker, too," said Bones.

"Harry, you shan't," said Corwin. "You're overexcited. You'd better go to bed."

curve in the road. She drew a long breath and said, "How foolish I am!"

As Margaret pressed her face, now hot, now cold, against the pillow, she heard a slight noise under the curtain. Then, with almost the lightness of a woman's footfall, some one passed into the dining-room and out on to the gallery. Turn-

Pouth's Department.

A MOTHER'S SONG. While you sleep, I—watching—hear, Little hearts, how strong you beat With the pure young life-blood sweet, uted yet by fear

Till my own proud pulses leap, While you sleep. Hid behind the fast-closed eyes What entranced dreams in Many a lovely fantasy

Veiled from us who are grown wise-While you sleep. Little hands that closely hold

Favorite toys which soothed your rest: Here a doll clasped to the breast, There a book with tale oft told-All your treasures safe to keep, While you sleep.

While you sleep, the calm, dark night Passes by so cruelly fast. Little hearts! Time seems so vast. Love is fain to hold you tight One more kiss; away I creep

While you sleep. -Constance Farmar, in Chambers's Journal.

The Other Boy

"Well! This is startling." Herbert Franklin had arrived one Friday morn ing at a summer hotel in the mountains, expect ing to meet there his sister and her husban remain with them for a week or two. A letter

had been handed him by the clerk, which read:
"My Dear Bert—Mr. Harding 1 as received mentation, and when Margaret's hand put on the news of the sudden illness of his mother and we finishing touches it was indeed an attractive are obliged to leave without waiting to see you. I am really perplexed as how to advise you. But lips, "that—we think quite enough of our moth think ou would better remain at the hotel our movements are to be. If we find Mrs. Harding not seriously ill we shall return; if not, we else, that is, that we can have more than one hope to be able to plan to have you join us later. With great regret for any disappointment this

may cause you, I am your loving sister." It was, certainly, disappointing and perplexing, healthy boy feeling much depression. ner foolish and groundless fears.

It was her custom to put them early to bed, and how to read to them will them early to bed, and how to read to them will the many to be to read to them will the many to be to read to the many to the many to be to read to the many to the many to be to read to the many to th number of boys, most of them older than himself

anionship, which only true mated souls can leader among them.

"He's such a splendid fellow. A clear-cut face Tonight she thought she, too, would go early to and manners that show he's always kept the best bed, and try to shorten the hours until John's re-turn.

Taking up the lamp, and followed by the children, she went into the adjoining room. The shutters at the window swayed back and forth in the wind, and the noise disturbed her.

A younger boy also drew his attention, though far less pleasantly. One of about his own age, but of such slender build as to justify the others in facetiously naming him "Bones." Bert could "Go, Jamie, raise the window and close the hutters," she said.

"Hat accessors in a mind mind whether or not he liked or disliked him very much, but at length and the liked or disliked him very much and the liked or disli "He's too smarty. He thinks there's nobody

The boys had made up a fishing party for the day of Bert's arrival, which at their invitation he little time to miss his sister.

have a little banquet all to ourselve "But I'm not one of you," said Bert.

"Never mind, we'll be glad to have you. No Bones, you're not to come. "Why not?" said Bones, querulously. Jamie soon had the shutters closed and the window lowered, and the curtain fell back to its promised your mother I'd have a little looko

over you. It's rather a tough job, too," he added. had lost all her faculties. She could neither see, hear, feel, nor move.

By a mighty effort of will she regained com
By a mighty effort of will she regained com-

mand of her forces, and her first thought was of the children. They must see nothing unusual in her. Their alarm would hasten the crisis that she knew not yet how she would meet.

That the man in the closet was there for no good purpose she knew. Had he heard of their recent cattle sale and come for money, now almost at his hand on the shelf?

She knew the man. The butternut clothes were unmistakable. She must keep cool and read the children to sleep as usual, and thenshe had no plan.

Her thoughts were traveling faster than the March winds that seemed now to be testing their.

There was much lively talk around a well

There was much lively talk around a well spread table, but later Bert saw upon it something he had not expected to see.

"Are they drinking wine?" he asked in sur-

among us?" Bert turned toward the older boy, but did not

stories her mind was intensely active upon the in his face see the looked-for sympathy with his

turning to Bones. "You're too much of a kid

"O, I am, am I? We'll see about that. Don't you know I'm up to everything just as well as the oldest of you?"
"Bones, you're a regular wicked one," some one remarked, and the boy smirked as if receiving a

The talk became louder and the laugh more uproarious. As Bert listened to the lively chat which usually made Frank Corwin conspicuous among the others he was conscious of a painful change in him. The fine lines in the face coars-ened and words and voice became less and less

"Yes, a good day for a good jaunt. A lot of folks come out from the city, and there is always a gay time. Our wagon will hold just so many,

politely to Bert. "I am very much obliged to you," said Bert,
"but I think I must decline your invitation."
"Ho! Why?" A clamor of voices opened on

"You don't expect to leave?"

"Got any other engagement?"
"No."

"Well, of course you'll go." "You need not count on me," said Bert.
"Well, why can't you go?" "Reasons! Reasons!

excited faces. All the shyness of a boy in speak-

"If you are determined to know," he said in

As Bert turned to leave the room there was little commotion, and he waited to see what was

Harry seized a wineglass and flung its contents into Corwin's face. With a deep-muttered exclamation the older boy raised his fist as if to strike, but with a second thought seized the collar of the slender boy and gave him a whirl which sent him reeling into a pile of chairs standing in a corner. He lay so still for a few moments that the boys were alarmed. But as they raised him he

threats against those inside. Indignation against those who, older than he, could so mislead the boy

arose in Bert's heart. "Let's go to our rooms," he said, coaxingly. "I couldn't sleep," said the other in a tremor of excitement.
"Come out on the porch then. The evening is

fine."
"Will you come with me? And stay with me for a while? While conscious of a feeling of dislike for the boy, who certainly was not an attractive personage, the tone of appeal in the voice, the tacit

turning towards the stronger nature for help. awakened Bert's warm sympathies. The scenes of the last few hours had been a revelation to the boy of clean and simple life. He thought it horrible that one like Harry should be into such surroundings with nothing in

the way of restraint upon him.

she's lame and couldn't come herself." "I—wonder how she would like it if—if she knew just how things are here," ventured Bert, hesitatingly.

"I—wonder how she would like it if—if she knew just how things are here," ventured Bert, hesitatingly. "I-wonder how she would like it if-if she hesitatingly.

"I know she wouldn't like it."

"I don't believe-" how difficult it was to go on. But those stars above and the still voices of the night seemed whispering a message for his -I mean I know we don't, and of what they want us to do and to be. I read about some lse, that is, that we can have more than one friend or brother or sister or anybody but a

nother, and we'll never have but one of her." A ittle more followed, when Harry broke in: "Bert, I've been awfully mean to my mother. There were tears in the eyes of th nost disagreeable, smarty boy, the last boy whom one would have expected to see overcome affectionate emotion

"Well," said Bert, "I guess nobody's any too good to their mother-I know I'm not. But now, there, and once there in keeping them amused. good to their mother—I know I'm not. But now, Herbert soon found himself in the society of a say we begin it differently from this pight on. If we haven't been before, we can now. "I will!" The insignificant face turned to him full of earnest purpose as they clasped hands on

> Bert slept late the next morning, to be awak-ened by the sounds of loud talk and laughter as the young party set off for the Sunday frolic. "I suppose Harry's with them," he said with anxiety, for his interest had been warmly excited in the boy who was willing to talk about his mother. "I do hope those other fellows won't

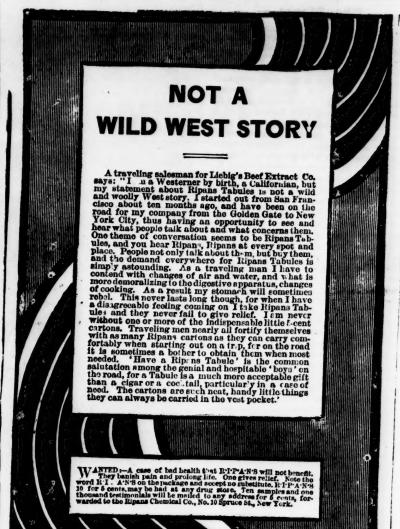
But later he came to Bert. "I'm going home," he said. "Nobody ever talked to me before about my mother or made me think about her. I'm going to her and see if I can't do a little for her while—while we have 'em -as you talked about, you know. "Yes," said Bert, wringing his hand. "You

won't forget, will you?" "No. I'm glad you came."—Sydney Dare.

"No. I'm glad you came."—Sydney Dare.

The number of young filbert trees have been sent to the agricultural department from Greece. The nuts from these trees are the largest and have the finest flavor of any filberts the department has yet discovered, and every effort is to be made to encourage their growing. Some fine specimens of the English walnut have also been lately received, some of them being several times as large as the ordinary English walnut, found in our markets. English walnut found in our markets. English walnuts are grown a various parts of the United States, California being an especially large producer, but their consumption has grown so rapidly that the importation of the nut has not been-decreased.

Yoke waists are much liked and have the merit of suiting many figures to a nicety. The very charming model illustrated is adapted alike to the entire gown and the old waist and to many of the season's materials—batiste, lawn, Swiss muslin, mull and the like, barge, veiling, crepe de chine, crepe meteore, India silk and similar soft materials. The original is made to encourage their growing. Some fine specimens of the English walnut have also been lately received, some of them being several times as large as the ordinary English walnut found in our markets. English walnut have also been lately received, some of them being several with cream Mechlin lace and beading, the latter run with narrow black velvet ribbon, and is worn with a belt of wider velvet, held by a rose gold elably received, some of them being and entire gound in the odd waist and to many of the season's materials—batiste, lawn, Swiss muslin, mull and the like, barges muslin, and in the like, to the entire gound and the like, barges muslin, mull and the like, barges muslin, mull and the like, barges muslin, mull and the like, barges well indiced. The sleeves are in bishop style indiced. The sleeves



Home Dressmaking Hints by May Manton.



378? Fancy Waist.

were alarmed. But as they raised him he clenched his fist in fury.

"I'm going to fight him," he cried, struggling in Ho, Bones, you're up to a good deal, but not quite to that. Go and fight babies of your own size."

The waist with bolero effect and narrow full from is very generally becoming and is essentially smart. The attractive model illustrated is made from veiling in Russian blue trimmed with Russian lace, with front and undersleeves of embroidered chiffon. But the style is appropriate for almost all the season's materials, albatross, wool creep, barger, corec crepe, beneath which the silk ribbon sof the waist proper, and to the full! portions of the waist proper, and to the lower date arranged the full! portions of the waist proper, and to the lower date in this instance is made of flouncing. The sleeves are simply full, in gainne style, and, as shown, the liming is cut away beneath the yoke, but this last is entirely optional. Over the seam which forms the skirt to the waist are arranged as uncered.



3341 Five Gored Waist. Skirt, 32 to 42 in. bust. 22 to 32 in. waist.

Woman's Five-Gored Skirt. No. 3841. To be made with or without yoke. "Have you a mother?" Bert asked of him as an hour later he had calmed down under the soothing quiet of the night.

"Yes. She let me come here with Corwin because there was no one else for me to come with. The hip yoke is a feature of the season's styles, and skirt is cut full length, it can be left cor

The skirt is cut in five gores, and fits with perfect

Woman's Tailored Shirt Waist. No. 8846.

With back tucked to give box-plait effect. The severe tailored shirt waist possesses certain advantages over any other sort. It is essentially smart, it is absolutely simple, and is perfectly suited to such materials as cheviot, linen, madras, brown holland and similar washable stuffs, as well as to the Scotch and French fiannels, none of which materials lend them.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size, 4 to the service of the similar washable sturs, as well as to the stoches and French flannels, none of which materials lend themselves with equal success to more dainty styles. The model of white madras is cut after one of the latest and best styles, and includes all the tailor features.

The fronts are laid in three backward-turning platts.

The fronts are laid in three backward-turning platts. the ronts are laid in three backward when proceed at the neck and again at the waist line, where they can be stitched to give the round or dip outline, as preferred. The back gives the effect of seven box plaits, but is in reality laid in narrow tucks that are arranged to come close at the waist and stitched flat to form to come close at the waist and stitched flat to form apparent plaits. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style, with the openings at the back finished with stitched overlaps, and are completed by narrow square cuffs. At the neck is a turn-over collar, worn with a string tie.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size, 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 3846, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Woman's Yoke Waist. No. 3843. To be made with or without the fitted lining.

Yoke waists are much liked and have the merit of

snugly, while above them the tucked material falls free to form soft puffs. To make this waist for a woman of medium size, 3

yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide, or 14 yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with 14 yards of all-over lace, 84 yards of beading and 10 yards of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 2843, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



3843 Yoke Waist, 32 to 40 in. bust.

3 44 Child's Dress, 2 to 8 years,

Child's Dress. No. 3844. To be made with or without the body lining. The long waist is made over a body lining that fits smoothly, without being tight. On it is faced the round yoke, and over the lower part are arranged

size."
With laughs and jokes he was put out of the room and the door locked on him.
Bert was aiready outside. He was on the point of going to his own room, but lingered, unable to avoid a feeling of pity for the boy who in his importent rage pounded on the door with fleres threats against those inside. Indignation against

of inserted tucking, and I yard of insertion, to make



3845 Round Yoke

Woman's Tucked Waist. No. 3842. To be made with or without the fitted lining. The skirt is cut in five gores, and nts with perfect smoothness over the hips, while it flares freely at the feet. As shown it is trimmed with five tiny bias truffles of the material, but the finish can be varied to suit the taste, or lace only used, as may best suit the suit the taste, or lace only used, as may best suit the finish can be varied to such that taste of the wearer. material and the taste of the wearer.

To cut this skirt without the ruffles 6 yards of fabrics as batiste, madras, lawn, Swiss muslin, mull

To cut this skirt without the ruffles 6½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 6½ yards 32 inches wide or 4 and the like, which can be made without the lining, yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ½ yards of all-over lace for yoke.

The pattern, 3441, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 inche sixt measures. On it are arranged the continuous and the like, which can be made without the lining, and so become washable in fact as well as name. The foundation is cut in four pieces and is fitted by means of single bust darts, shoulder and under-arm seams. On it are arranged the continuous and the line without the lining, and so become washable in fact as well as name.

40-inch bust measure

Woman's Round Yoke Wrapper. No. No woman likes to be without a simple, tastef morning gown that can be slipped on with ease. The excellent model given amply fills the need, and is essentially comfortable at the same time that it

presents a dainty and attractive appearance. The material from which the original is made is white lawn with figures of old blue, and the trimming stitched bands of plain blue on white; but the entire stitched bands or piam but on white; but the entrol range of washable cotton materials, as well as simple, light-weight wools, are appropriate.

The back is graceful and shapely and includes becoming fulness below the deep round yoke. The fronts are simply gathered and arranged over the lining, or seamed to the yoke when this last is omitted. The sleeves are in bishop style and compositely as well as fashlonable.



32 to 42 in. bust.

seams. On it are arranged the portions of the waist proper. The back is laid in three groups of tucks that extend to the waist line, where they are drawn together to give a tapering effect. The fronts include five groups of tucks, two of which fall free, at about The severe tailored shirt waist possesses certain ad- midway of their length, to form soft, graceful folds

The pattern, 3842, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

To be made with or without the fitted lining.

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The Horse.

Dover Track Notes.

The trainers at Dover have had their full share of the cold, rainy weather which has prevailed all the season. The New Hampshire track, however, is an early one and also an excellent wet weather training ground. The track is not fast at present but is in excellent condition for educationa, purposes, and the horses appear to be fur-ther along in their work than are those at Readville and Mystic. The trainers are all enthusiastic over Dover as a training ground, and, indeed, New Hampshire air seems to agree with both man and beast. The new electric line between Dover and Rochester is nearly completed and will be a great con-

venience to the patrons of the track.

Tom Marsh has ten head of the Maple wood Farm horses at the track. They are all looking very fit, and while none of them have been asked to do any fast work, Marsh has been miles with a number of them between 2.25 and 2.30. The stable is made up as follows: Who Is It (2.101), Kingmond (2.09), Phœbe Onward (2.121), Axtello (2.15), Belle Curry (2.18), Katrinka G. (sister to Klatawah, 2.051): Juntorio, bay mare (4), by Altivo; dam, Jennie Benton, by Gen. Benton: Carrie Caswell, by Altivo; dam, America, by Hambletonian: Eleata, bay mare (4), by Dexter Prince; dam, Elden (2.231), by Nephew: and The King, a bay gelding by Clay King, out of a mare by Red Wilkes. Marsh is very sweet on the four-year-old mare Eleata. She is an extremely racy-looking mare, and acts like a very high-class trotter. She will probably carry the colors of the Maplewood Farm in the M. & M. stake at Detroit, and if she does not prove a worthy representative of the farm that sent Kingmond to the post in that event in 1899 the boys at the track will be greatly disappointed. Idolita (2.12) and Betonica (2.101) are still in the stud at Maplewood Farm. The stable will probably make its first start at the Readville meeting.

ered from his recent illness, and is kept very busy working the big string of the Lawson horses, which manager Gray has at the track. With the exception of Dreamer, and one or two others, which have stake engagements later in the season, it is not intended to race any of the horses in the Dover string unless it is decided to mark a few of them before their retirement to the breeding ranks, and therefore the horses are not being hurried in their work.

hTte sable is made up as follows: Dreamer)2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$), Glory (2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$), First Love (2.17 $\frac{1}{4}$), Priola (2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$): Belford, bay horse (4), by Bow Bells; dam, Gufaula, by Sentinel Wilkes: Antilion, black colt (3), by Milroi; dam, Annie Wilton, by Wilton: Col. Edwards, bay colt (3), by Dexter Prince: dam, Coral (2.181), by Electioneer: Oxford Boy, bay colt (2), by Red Chute; dam, Laurina, by Stamboul: Royal Box, bay colt (1), by Red Chute; dam, Cotilla, by Blue Dawn: Baronchute; dam, Cotilia, by Blue Dawn: Baroness (2.30), by Baronet (2.11½); Baroness Josephine, bay mare (4), by Baron Wilkes; dam, Genie, by Sultan: Alla Thorne, bay mare (3), by Altivo; dam, Lilly Thorn, by Electioneer: Josie Thayer, chestnut mare (3), by Sundland Bourbon; dam, Die Vernon (2.22½) (dam of Dreamer 2.14½) by Jay (2.221) (dam of Dreamer, 2.141), by Jay Bird: Manolia, bay mare (3), by Advertiser; dam, Manette (dam of Arion, 2.07%), by Nutwood: Monatine, bay mare (3), by Mendocino; dam, Palatine (2.18), by Palo Alto (2.083): Spatula, bay mare (3), by Milroi; dam, Welcome Home, by Prodigal: Allaglow, chestnut mare (2), by Allerton (2.09\(\frac{1}{4}\)); dam, Florence D. (2.29\(\frac{1}{4}\)), by Jay Gould: Fieldborn, bay gelding (4), by Altivo; dam, Mary Osborne (2.281), by Azmoor: Evening Star, bay gelding, by Greenbriar; dam by Gould's Clay; and a bay twoyear-old sister to Loma $(2.14\frac{1}{2})$, by Arion.

Mr. Grev has decided to have Sagwa will send Fieldborne and Gambrella to Trainer Gatcomb. Sagwa is being trained at Daniel Boone in New York, and brought the pace, and if Trainer Page can teach him to Maine. This was as long ago as to go without hopples will probably start at the Lexington (Ky.) meeting, where he has named in the stake for side-wheelers.

Mr. Gray thinks he has got a sensational youngster in the yearling colt Royal Box, which won the blue ribbon at the Horse Show. He has already shown a 2.26 gait, and Mr. Grey thinks he will be able to show a quarter in 35 seconds with a little more

Dreamer is in elegant shape and is work ing kindly for trainer Page. The Prodigal filly Priola, which took a two-year-old record of 2.201, looks to be in the finest possible shape and acts like ready money.

Trainer Jack Trout expects to be ready for business when the bell rings for the Saugus meeting. He has four in his string. and all of them have had a lot of preparatory work. $Anaconda (2.02\frac{1}{2})$ has been a mile in 2.10 and quarters better than a 2.00 gait. The big gelding never looked better in his life, and if he is a hard horse to get along with, Trout has not found it out yet. L. L. D. (2.09) has been miles better than 2.20. Orianna (2.121) is working to please her trainer. Helen R. (2.101) has free-for-all speed and is working without the strans.

Trainer Bert Merrill is at the track with the following horses: Tonita F. (2.111), Satan (2.181), Camden Boy (2.181), Deceiver (2.211), Lady Golddust (2.20), Lady C. bay mare by Alclayone (2.201), which he is hind; a horse small in inches, and low over educating for the slow pacin stakes. Mr. Merrill expects to start in at the Buffalo meeting, and then go down the line.

acting green ones belonging to Edward Bellows of Portsmouth. They are by Quartermaster (2.211), and are all out of the same mare, a daughter of Almont Eagle (2.27).

Fact and Fancy.

Mr. J. L. Ford, proprietor of Hotel Rodney, Gen. Knox, the produce being Katie Boone, Parshley at Dexter, Me., and I wrote to her son (1879) Mr. Foster secured the horse, to find out his breeding and what year he and he made the fall season at Canton Point. was foaled. If you will please give me this Alice Dunn bred back that season produced information I will be very thankful to you." Elcho (2.27‡) in 1880. Venture Boone, sire formation, as I have known this horse was foaled in 1880, also Vida Boone, dam of Fauntleroy ever since he was foaled, and Beatrice (2.183) and Deumark (2.201). have ridden behind his sire and the horse Daniel Boone made the full season of 1880 at

himself, as well as his dam and grandam. Fauntleroy was foaled in 1887, and was got were Robinson D. (2.173), a noted sire of by Albrino 3052, son of Almont; dam, Alice speed, C. S. P. (2.321), sire of Eddie B. track, Wednesday, June 12, when two races will Marvin regarded Battlesign as one of the Beone, by Daniel Boone 1756; second dam, (2.14%) and Lady (2.21); Nixie B., dam of Alice Dunn (dam of Elcho, 2.27), to whom Iona S. (2.17), Jennie J. (2.18), dam of Alice Boone is full sister, and Kenelm, 2.241), Boone Wilkes (2.161); Nellie Boone, dam of by the Farnum Horse, son of Brandywine Likewise (2.17%), Macbeth, sire of Gipsey M. 1959; third dam by Trustee Messenger, a gray Messenger stallion formerly owned in Canton, that was afterwards taken to Ohio; (2.13½), and many others, enough at least to gray Messenger stallion formerly owned in Canton, that was afterwards taken to Ohio; (2.13½), and many others, enough at least to gray Messenger stallion formerly owned in Canton, that was afterwards taken to Ohio; (2.13½), and many others, enough at least to get him the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the description of the meeting last Monday night. Note that the m fourth dam (sire unknown). The late Sew- always regreted that he could not have had fourth dam (sire unknown). The late Sewalways regreted that he could not have had
all Dunn, who bred Alice Dunn, removed to
New Hampshire, taking a mare by Winthrop
Messenger. There he bred her and she
produced a filly which was brought back to
Maine and later bred to Trustee Messenger.

The breeding of the sire of this mare is now

Allen Risk has a stable of horses at the Windsor
track preparing them for the half-mile circuit, on
which they will be raced this season.

Mert Fulton's Alcander gelding, Neros, will be
raced through the New England half-mile circuit
this summer. He is a splendid looking horse,
and I urged Gen. William T. Withers to
purchase the horse and take him to Kentucky, to show what he could do on the highbred, sixteen-hand mares of that State. I
did not realize then as I have since what an



THE IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION TROMPEUR 2455 Owned by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O.

living, having been lost or forgotten; fifth have met at Fairlawn Farm.

9, 11, 2 in 2.29\(\frac{1}{4}\), 2.29\(\frac{1}{4}\), 2.26\(\frac{1}{4}\). At Philadel- in the town of Canton. phia, May 29, he won the 2.37 class in straight heats in 2.26¹/₄, 2.28¹/₄, 2.27¹/₄, there being nine starters. June 5 at Philadelphia he won the first two heats in 2.231, 2.241, and was second in the race. June 12, at Holmsburg Junction, Pa., Fauntleroy won the 2.45 class in straight heats, and the next day he won the 2.35 class at the same equaled it later in the season at Bethlehem, he left Maine, yet he got Victor E. (2.271), that was sold for a good price and is a noted

And that reminds me, a correspondent also asks me to give him "what information I can about the stallion Daniel Boone." In answer I will say Daniel Boone was a brown horse, foaled in 1862, by Hambletonian 10; dam, Kate,or "Old Kate," a Canadian mare by Bellaire, as the book says, "the sire of Red Bird." Hambletonian had come into prominence as a sire, and Old Kate had become the most famous of brood mares by being the first to be credited with three of her produce in the 2.30 list, which consisted of Young Bruno (2.221), Breeze (2.24) and Bruno $(2.29\frac{1}{2})$, whose performance trotting double with his full sister Brunette in $2.25\frac{1}{2}$, as well as the champion performance of Bruno (2.30 as a four-year-old), had added to (2.134) sent from Hartford to Dover, and the fame of the family, when Mr. Fred Dore 1876. The horse was bred to a very few mares that season, and among the produce was Susie Owen (2.26) and Nellie M. (2.281) in 1877.

> These were probably the first foals got by Daniel Boone. Although he was well along in years at that time, he had never stood for service, and Major Morton, a former owner, told me personally that the horse never served a mare to his knowledge while owned in New York. He was the prince of roadsters and was banged for years about the roads of New York, where he gained a great reputation and was owned by notoriraced a little: Chester credits him with two races won and a record of 2.313, the purses being for \$2000 each.

I shall never forget the first time I saw the horse. It was on a pleasant day, in the early part of May, 1878, that, in company with my friend, the late D. M. Foster, the well-known horseman and breeder of Canton Point, we drove into Skowhegan and stopped at the Hazelton. After supper, it occurred to me, and I proposed that we take a look at Daniel Boone. He was not aware that the horse was in Skowhegan and readily consented, and we called at Mr. Dore's stable and looked him over.

I remember just how he looked, a beautiful brown, with a narrow white stripe light-(2.26), and a very racy looking four-year-old ing up his face, and two white ankles bethe withers, but what a giant in conformation; such a back and loin, and such a deep, full breast. His head and ear were neat Trainer Hathaway is working four likely and clean-cut, and his eyes full of intelligence, and indicating an amiable disposition; his legs naturally good, but showing the effects of his hard usage on the road.

My friend Foster was so impressed with him, that later in the season he took two him, that later in the season he took two fully this spring, and is one of the best trotters at the production. mares to him, one Alice Dunn, the produce being Alice Boone (dam of Fauntleroy, I am in receipt of the following letter from 2.231), and the other Lady Demeritt, by will be seen at the Grand Circuit meetings this Sometime ago I bought the 2.321 (dam of Mallet, 2.191). These mares stallion Fauntleroy (2.234) from Mrs. A. E. were both foaled in 1879, and later that sea-Fortunately I am able to supply this in- of Stanley (2.17) and Hector Boone (2.201), Canton Point, and among the foals of 1881

unknown by any member of the family now indifferent lot of mares the horse would

dam by Winthrop Messenger, the founder of The daughters of Daniel Boone have althe famous "Maine Messenger" family.

Fauntleroy was bred by Granville Childs to good horses, and nearly every son that the famous "Maine Messenger" family.

was) in your paper on the subject of the need of more road work for horses in training. of Canton Point, and sold when young to has been kept entire has begot it. This may Z. E. Gilbert of Canton, who kept him until seem like high praise, but I wish to record maturity and sold him, and he went to New once for all, my estimate of Daniel Boone as situated for some years as to be Jersey, to William McFarland, I think, and a sire. The above does not make anything observe a great deal of training of trotters and took a record of 2.23\. At Baltimore, Md.,

May 15 of that year he was third in the only the principal ones known to the rec-May 15 of that year, he was third in the only the principal ones known to the rec-2.37 class with fourteen starters, finishing ords that he got during his years of service

Later, after the horse had passed into the work. hands of H. A. Archer, R. G. Dunn of Allow me to suggest that if a horse gets only Canton took Lady Leighton, dam of C. S. P. and Ecelyn (2.23\frac{1}{2}), back to him and got part of the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not belong the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain muscles are not brought into the lad road work certain Elder Boone (2.181).

next day he won the 2.35 class at the same place. He started in several other races, on the pace, ever bred in Maine, if not the a way that pulling a sulky over a track will not do. but did not lower his record, although he fastest. He was got by Elder Boone (2.184), naled it later in the season at Bethlehem, out of a mare by Harry B. Knox, son of Sultan Jr., by Black Sultan, son of General Knox, and last fall as a two-year-old he showed a quarter in 32½ seconds in public. that if trained for speed, and if they come will be trained this season if the weather ever gets settled.

Major L. C. Ryerson, a former well-known Lewiston horseman, is now located at Can-ton, and will train over this track this sea-and when I speak of the road I don't mean the ton, and will train over this track this sea-J. W. THOMPSON.

Hartford News.

Dowell's care this season, and she will surely take put her out of training. She was one of the best race winners on the New England half-mile cir- and horses in training, is familiar with the ex cuit last season, where she was campaigned under the management of Mr. John Dillon of New

The grandstand at Charter Oak, Friday, contained a number of prominent horsemen, who were on hand to witness the horses work out. Among others were J. H. Bronson, Ed. Mills, W. Bradburn of Holyoke, Mass., Captain Cotter, W. L. White and E. G. Babcock of New Britain, Henry Bingham, T. J. Foley, D. H. Bill, Frank Goodacre, M. B. Smith, William McDonough, Andy Welch, William King and Henry Small of

the roads of New York, where he gained a great reputation and was owned by notorious sporting men. He had been trained and looks fit to go out and race now, although he has not been asked to step any fast miles this spring. This horse will surely fool some of the and to have owners who pay them salaries rewise" horsemen, who think he has "no quest less of them, and also to have them train at chance" with The Abbot and Cresceus. He is a tracks where they can jog their horses on the great trotter and when Jimmie Gatcomb turns road in the vicinity of the track at all seasons of summer, the horse that beats him will have to horses in good shape even when not in active

> Ben Walker worked Indiana a mile in 2.18, last quarter in 32½ seconds, and is much pleased with him, as is Mr. W. A. Clark of New Haven, Ct., him work Friday.

Oscar L. (2.081) and George (2.081) are at Charter Oak in charge of trainer McKenney, who came over from New York last week to get them John Shillinglaw had Elastic Pointer out, and worked a mile in 2.16, last half in 1.07, last quarter

n 321 seconds. John is much pleased with this fellow, and thinks he will take a mark clos to two minutes before next fall. He worked Alberto D. Willard and Marston a few miles each, with quarters in thirty-five seconds. This stable cuit meeting in Detroit.

Mart Demarest has a number of very promis ing prospects in his care this season He ha Prince Alert, Confessor, Marion Wilkes, Boreas

Dave McCleary has five horses in his care that He has a roan filly by Jay Hawker (2.143), that promises to make a great trotter gh no fast miles have been stepped, Mr. McCleary has given his horses a great many quarters in fast time, and if the weather holds ood it will not be long before full miles are & M. Stake at Detroit last year, and while

Mike Conlin shipped three horses from the Windsor track this week to York State, where they will start in the races which begin next Tuesday. A number of Hartford horsemen will leave Monday night to attend the meeting at

There will be a one-day meeting at the Windsor be given. Secretary Demming has everything in shape at the track, and a large crowd is expected to witness the sport.

Three new members were added to the Driving

Club's list at the meeting last Monday night. Noth. Allen Risk has a stable of horses at the Windson

Road Work for Horses in Training. I read not long since what struck me as a valuable suggestion (from Mr. Watson, I think i

considered of much value, and yet I have been so driven a few good ones, and I have also bred some few. I have long thought that horses in training get too much track and too little road

work, especially on a road that had a few hills or And that reminds me again, R. G. Dunn to hold back going down hill, and to pull through of Canton has in the three-year-old stallion, a road with heavy places in it is certainly good the tracks as trotters and pacers that never make

race horses. It has been the boast of those who love to breed and train trotters that they are not simply machines, good for one thing only, but The other day he jogged him around the track and started him a little way down the track and started him a little way down the stretch, and he says he did not begin to show will fetch good prices for that purpose, and will 2.1s class the speed last year that he can show this give delight to men and women able to buy and spring. He is black, stands 15½ hands, and own them. I think any one who has ever used a horse fo

a roadster that has been trained for any length of time on a track will agree with me that his roadster will require a good deal more training speedway of a large city, but the ordinary roads around and adjacent to our cities and towns ge

If accustomed to the track only for any length experience Again, every trainer, or observer of trainers

pression "track sore" and "track stale " Horses have often shown in various ways their disgust at being driven and hammered for a long time on the track, and if driven on the road more their action will be more free, and they will have more spring to it and need less urging; in other words, they will feel and go better.

The article above alluded to is doubtless con rect in stating that trainers have too many horses to train, and cannot therefore give their horses much road work. They get over more gro a short time at the track than in the same time on the road; that is, cover, of course, more miles and when they are through driving that one, they Jimmie Gatcomb worked Boralma a mile in are right into another sulky with a different horse

The remedy, therefore, seems to be to have trainers undertake to train fewer horses even i they must charge more for each horse they train, the year, that is, provided they wish to keep their

Notes from Natick,

NATICK, MASS., June 7, 1901. Mr. Clapp, proprietor of the Sunnyside track will hold a matinee meeting on July 4, for the following classes: Free-for-all, half-mile heats; three-minute class, half-mile heats; five-mile rac to buggy, owners to drive; ladies' race, half-mile heats, the lady driving two heats nearest to three minutes without watch or whip wins first prize Mr. Everett Felch has sold to Mr. Sleeper, rising young lawyer of this town, his fast pacin mare. Mr. Felch has purchased a large bay pa-ing gelding for road driving.

Mr. L. F. Hoffman has purchased from M. F. Finn a chestnut pacing mare that is keeping the boys guessing as to who will be his next victim in Mr. Capithorn has a sweet-going pacer know

as the Bent Mare. Mr. George Fair has a very fast trotting marthat will be sent to the races this fall. "TROTTER."

Battlesign Will Not Stand Training "The veteran trainer Charles Marvin has come to the conclusion that his fast gelding Battlesign (2.131), by Cecilian, will not stand training this year, and has concluded to turn him out again. Battlesign, it will be remembered, won the first heat in the M. scoring for the second heat cut a tendor and was drawn after the conclusion of the heat. Mr. Marvin sent the horse home, and last fall he was sanguine that he would train sound this year. Recently, when Mar-Newberg, N.Y., where they are going to play vin begun to step the horse along in his Mike Conlin's entries. work, he developed lameness in the injured leg and he had to be thrown out of training. very fastest and best trotters he ever had and he feels keenly the loss which the horse's breakdown means to him. He will give him the best of care this summer, and that he is not sanguine as to the result."

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NEW ENGLAND Trotting Horse Breeders' Ass'n BOSTON, MASS.

SPRING MEETING.

July 2 to 5, 1901.

PROGRAM

	TUE	SD	IY,	JUL	Y 2	2.		THU	RSD	AY,	JU	LY .	4
2.19	Trot,							Pace,					3500
2.10	Pace,					500.	2.10	Trot,					506
2.12	Trot,					500.	Free	-for-all	Pace,				506
2.22	Trot,		•	•				Trot,					500
V	NEDN	ESI	DAY	, JI	JLY	3.		FR	IDAY	, JI	ULY	5.	
2.16	Trot,					\$500.	2.14					-	5500
2.08 1	Pace,					500.	2.13	Pace,					
2.17 1	Pace,		٠,					Pace.			•		500
	Trot.					500.			•	•	•		500

Entries Close Monday, June 24. CONDITIONS—National Trotting Association rules to govern. Hobble-barred. Mile heats, best two in three. Right reserved to change order of program reject any entry. More than one horse may be named in a class as one entry. horse cannot be named in two classes as one entry. Entrance five per cent. of purity per cent. additional from winners of each division of the purse. Entries to be a C. M. JEWETT, Secretary, Readville, Mass,

Rochester Fair Association

ROCHESTER, N. H. Sept. 10 to 13.

All the early closing purses, with the exception of the 2.12 pace, have filled. The 2.12 pace has been declared off and for it has been substituted a

2.10 PACE FOR A PURSE OF \$1000.

Entries close Saturday, June 15, with CHARLES M. BAILEY, Sec'y, Rochester, N. H.

\$6800. ONE-HALF MILE TRACKS. WOONSOCKET PARK CO. | PAWTUXET VALLEY, WOONSOCKET, R. I. PHENIX, R. I. JUNE 24, 25, 26, 1901. JULY 2, 3, 4, 1901. First Day, June 24. Tuesday, July 2.

Third Day, June 26. National Association Rules to Govern

CONDITIONS FOR HILLSGROVE AND PHENIX—Entrance fee lo conditional entries received. Mile heats three in five, to harness. Purses divided it. Winners to receive one money only.

Night Towlibe strictly enforced.

**PECIAL CONDITIONS FOR WOONSOCKET—Five per cent. to enter and five strictly end to pay for internal to starters. Horse named in and more than two classes will be required to pay for its conditional to starters.

GRANITE CITY TROTTING PARK, They have started to step the horses along at Charter Oak Park, and the mile in 2.14 that Marshall paced last Friday morning shows that the track is in first-class condition for speeding. Martha Marshall is in Andy Melevin on the road most trotters and the mile in 2.14 that sepecially will be anything but very sure footed; they will be much inclined to stumble on going over rough places, and especially when going over rough places.

JUNE 26, 27, 28. JULY 2, 3, 4.

N. B.—Tretters eligible at four seconds below each class above.

Entries Close Thursday, June 20, 11 P. M.

CONDITIONS—National rules to govern. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purses divided 50, 28, 15 and 10 pc cent. No horse to receive but one money in any class. Hoppies allowed. Rule 17 will be enforced. No conditional entries received. Entries sent by telephone or telegraph must be followed by complete write entry. Right reserved to refuse any entry or declare off any class not filled satisfactory, also as to program weather and postponement. Horses named in three or more classes must ay in two. Horses called at on o'clock P. M., or earlier. Six to enter, four to start. Entrance fee for June meeting five per cent, and five per cent, from starters. Entrance fee for July meeting ten per cent.

N. B.—If long-distance telephone call Rugg & Campbell. Good shipping point on C. V. R. R. and M. a. W. R. R. R. Electric cars to track. M. & W. R. R. R. to track. Ten per cent, rebate on freight coming paid by us. Notify us when will arrive. Address RUGG & CAMPBELL, Barre, Vt.

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